FEDCO SEEDS
Coop Seed Packers
SEEDS
1993
JB

Welcome!

Welcome to our 15th annual cooperative garden seed preorder! Our rapid growth in the teeth of 1992's recession put our new systems to the test. Now, with a year's experience in our warehouse, we are confident that we have made the necessary adjustments to provide you with appreciably better service in 1993.

We hope that you will enjoy our 1993 catalog. We have packed it with information to enhance your gardening enjoyment. The first few pages will tell you a little about us and what makes us different from other seed companies. Our section on "How to Order" should answer most of your procedural questions. Please read the ordering instructions in the catalog **before** you fill out your order. Each year we expand our selections and revise our descriptions to pass on new knowledge we have gained. These variety descriptions comprise the bulk of our catalog.

What's New at Fedco Seeds!

•We've revised some packet sizes to make certain varieties more affordable.

•We've devised a simplified catalog numbering system which is compatible with computerized collation.

•We've introduced two new pickup options and a UPS "1 shipment only" option. See "Seed Deliveries" on page 6 for all your choices.

•We have made additional warehouse renovations, installing insulation and creating a controlled-atmosphere storage room to maintain seed quality.

New Varieties for 1993

Four new green manure/cover crop varieties!
Kiss 'n Tell Sweet Corn: More than a kiss of flavor!
Jade Star Watermelon: Will never jade your palate!
Seneca Butterblossom Zucchini: Extra male flowers!
Pasta Spaghetti Squash: For a superb repasta!
Chioggia Beet: Interior stripes of pink and white!
Senposai: An exciting new Oriental green!
Kintsai: Chinese Celery!
Flash Cabbage: A-head of the pack!
Julius Savoy Cabbage: One look conquers all!
Majestic Cauliflower: Dependable even in heat!
Claytonia: We love it in our salads!
Cheery Delight Cherry Tomato: 3 bites of rich flavor!
North Star Pepper: Will trump your Ace!
Banana Supreme Pepper: Anna Banna whatta banana!
Spanish Spice Pepper: Not on fire, an Italian fryer!
Jet Star Tomato: Our all-time customer request leader!
Sun Gold Cherry Tomato: A sensation in our trials!
Red Rubin Opal Basil: No more green leaves!
Sacred Basil: Preferred in Indian cuisine!
Caraway: Can't find the appropriate rye comment!
Bronze Fennel: Our latest addition to salads!
Feverfew: What's in a name? Try it & find out!
Rue: You won't rue the day you planted this!
Lilac Larkspur: A color that's in style!
Alaska Nasturtium: Variegated foliage!
Empress of India Nasturtium: Tangy scarlet blossoms!
Carnation Poppy: Luxuriant deep-pink blossoms!
Splendid Pastel Poppy: Colorful petals, black centers!
Matsumoto Aster: Distinct yellow centers!
Coral Gardens Celosia: Put brains in your garden!
Red Peacock Flowering Kale: Large lacinated leaves!
Peppermint Cooler Vinca: The "in" flower of the '90s!
Achillea The Pearl: What a jewel!
Green Gold Bupleurum: Filler for dried arrangements!
Hare's Tail: Downy leaves and woolly heads!
Tricolor Salvia: Painted sage is quite the rage!
Lavender Statice: Deserves its New! status!
Gloxiniaflora Mix Digitalis: A foxy selection!
European Columbine: Good landscape plant!
Japanese Primrose: Moisture-loving Candelabra!
Globe Flower: Hardy perennial seed from Maine!

Fourteen new garden accessories including cedar seedling boxes and plant trays, a backpack sprayer, and four new soil amendments!

Book highlights include Eliot Coleman's Four-Season Harvest, written for home gardeners; First the Seed, a definitive discussion about the economics of the seed trade and of plant biotechnology; Climate in Crisis, how global warming will affect you and what to do about it; the Seed Savers' Exchange's Third Garden Seed Inventory, tracking all open-pollinated varieties commercially available—an invaluable tool for seed savers and seed companies alike.

FEDCO SEEDS
Co-op Seed Packers

We Are a Cooperative

PROFIT SHARING: We are one of the few seed companies in the United States organized as a cooperative. We are a joint 60/40 consumer/worker cooperative. Consumers own 60% of the cooperative and worker members 40%. Consumers and worker members share proportionately in the cooperative's profits.

COOPERATION: We especially encourage group orders through our pricing structure. Large orders received by Feb. 12 get volume discounts. It is easy to form a group: Just get together with friends, neighbors, other members of a club, grange, chapter, church or co-op. Distribute catalogs to interested members as soon as you can. We'd be happy to send you additional catalogs if you need them. Choose a collator to collate your own orders into one master order which you send to us. Contact us if you need help collating, or are ready to convert to computerized collating, as we have experimented with most possible and impossible systems! Use the volume discounts as a group fundraiser or pass them on to those who do the work on the order. Schedule a work party for after the seeds arrive to break down your group order into individual orders.

Order	Goods offered	Coordinators	Forms Available	Orders due	Shipments
Moose Tubers 426-9005	seed potatoes, onion sets, spring-planted bulbs: glads, peonies, lilies, dahlias	Gene Frey Bill Getty	January	early March	mid April
Fedco Bulbs 872-9093	fall-planted bulbs: tulips, narcissus, crocus, hyacinth, iris, amaryllis, seed garlic	Joann Clark Gene Frey	June	mid August	early October
Fedco Trees 993-2837	fruit trees, berry bushes, ornamental shrubs, grapes, evergreens, sugar maples	John Bunker Roberta Bunker	October	early December	late April
Fedco Seeds 872-9093	vegetable, flower & herb seeds, cover crops, soil amendments, garden accessories, books	see list below	December	Mar. 19 Feb. 12 for volume discount.	January-April

OUR WAREHOUSE is a one-story 7,000 square foot converted chicken barn located on the Upper Bellsqueeze Rd. in Clinton, population 3,350. We are researching how our road got its name! Our facility has a full basement which is used by Fedco Trees. The main floor has warehousing space, an office, a seed packing room and a seed storage room.

30 DIFFERENT PERSONS worked on our staff in the past year, with commitments ranging from a few hours annually to full time year round. February, March and April are our busiest months, in which we employ 17-20 people. May through August is our slow time, with as few as 4 employees. We average 8-9 full-time people processing more than 3,500 orders annually with a total volume of almost a half million dollars. That's quite a jump from the 6 two-week employees plus CR Lawn who handled our first 98 seed orders totaling $10,000 in 1979!

Fedco Seeds People

Co-coordinators & Areas of Responsibility

Joann Clark: Office, computer systems, germination tests, catalog editing
Gene Frey: Warehouse and physical plant, catalog layout
Bill Getty: Accessories, green manures, supplies for organic growers
Nikos Kavanya: Seed purchasing, bulk mailings, variety trials
Alison LaCourse: Shipping and warehouse crews
CR Lawn: Finances, inventory control, catalog composition, variety trials
Adam Tomash: Receiving, seed packing

Warehouse and office crews: Priscilla Battis, John Bunker, Roberta Bunker, Carol Doyle, Janika Eckert, Ken Fine, Paul LaCourse, Tom Levesque, Bernice Nadler, Ellen Paul, Susan Shipman, George Stewart

Art Credits:
Gene Frey, John Bunker, Sue Szwed, Dover books.

Our catalog and order sheet are printed on recycled paper using soy-based ink.

1	CR	8	Bernice	14	Adam
2	Nikos	9	John	15	Priscilla
3	Susan	10	Tom	16	Joann
4	Ellen	11	Ken	17	Janika
5	Gene	12	Carol	18	George
6	Bill	13	Roberta	19	Alison
7	Paul				

Telephoning us

our office	our warehouse
207-872-9093	207-426-9005
9-12 am, 1-6 pm	9-12 am, 1-4 pm
January-April	January-April
Ask for:	Ask for:
• anyone to request order forms and catalogs.	• Bill for questions about accessories, soil amendments, green manures & cover crops, or potatoes.
• Joann to check on the status of your order, or to talk about computers or collating.	• Nikos if you want to trial varieties, grow seed crops.
• CR for availability and prices of bulk seeds, or for questions about finances or patronage dividends.	• John if you have questions about the Fedco Trees order.
	• Gene if you have questions about Fedco Bulbs' or Moose Tubers' flower bulbs.

• Please no calls during lunch hour, after hours, or on weekends.

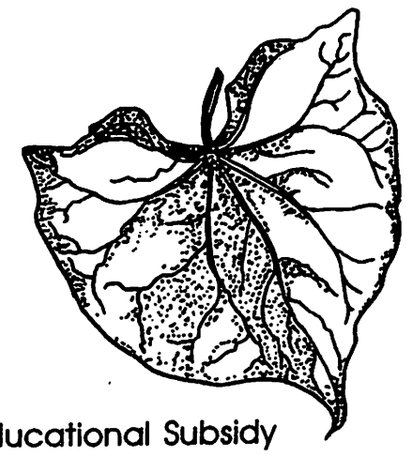
• We do not accept telephone orders; please mail your order form.

• We do not accept order corrections over the telephone. Use the correction sheet which accompanies your shipment.

• If you want us to confirm receipt of your order, please enclose a self-addressed postcard rather than calling.

• Please read all the "How to Order" section before you call. Your question might be answered before you pick up the phone!

• If you have a major problem (i.e. missing a shipment, received someone else's order instead of yours) please do call ASAP. The sooner we hear, the better our chances to fix it!



Educational Subsidy

A portion of our profit is allocated to our educational subsidy fund, used to further the goals of cooperation and to fund seed-related projects. In the past year we have supported The Scatterseed Project, The Natural Farmer (NOFA's newspaper), and The Cultivator.

How You Can Get More Involved

**TELL US HOW OUR VARIETIES PERFORMED FOR YOU. Did you especially like something? Was something disappointing? Let us know. Tell us why. The more details you furnish, the more we learn.

**SUGGEST NEW VARIETIES. Be these heirlooms which have been rediscovered, new varieties from modern breeding programs, or old standbys we've overlooked, your suggestions always interest us. The more specific your opinion, the more useful to us. Asking for "more peppers" is only a little helpful. "Orange peppers" is more helpful. "Oriole pepper" is still more helpful. Telling us why you like Oriole is most helpful. And please tell us whose seed you've been using.

**JOIN OUR NETWORK OF SEED GROWERS. You must be a highly skilled gardener, but need not be very experienced at seed growing. Our network is still in its fledgling stage, with room for experimenting and learning.

**DO YOU HAVE SEED OF AN HEIRLOOM variety which you think has commercial potential? If you send us a sample, we will grow it out to see if we agree. A variety with commercial potential must ripen quality fruit in our short growing season. It should have outstanding taste and/or appearance.

Our Unusual Order Form

Each year a few customers complain about the complexity of our order form. Last year one wit likened it to "a remnant from the English, Russian or Byzantine Empire." Others have compared it to forms proffered by the IRS! Some lament it as a waste of paper.

Yes, it can be daunting to use for the first time if you are accustomed to filling out the blank lists distributed by most seed companies. Actually our form does most of the work: All you have to do is tell us how many you want of each item and size, then total each column. There are no item names or catalog numbers or prices to fill in.

Our form is the key to our entire system of cooperation. Our average order is by four families who purchase more than 100 separate items for a total of just under $200. Imagine writing in over 100 items by hand on a blank and imagine a room full of computer zombies transcribing all this handwriting into usable information for totaling and filling all orders! What a horror it would be!

Our order form fills at least four separate functions:

1) An order blank for you to fill in.

2) A visual grid which enables us to collate your orders, then compute the total order for all commodities, all sizes, so we know how much seed to purchase.

3) A pull sheet for the warehouse. We fill your order directly from the form without transferring the information.

4) Your invoice which we send back to you.

Our form requires you to participate actively in the ordering process. In return for your cooperation, it enables us to fill your orders quickly and accurately, and at less cost than any other system we could devise.

How to Order

Ground rules for all orders:

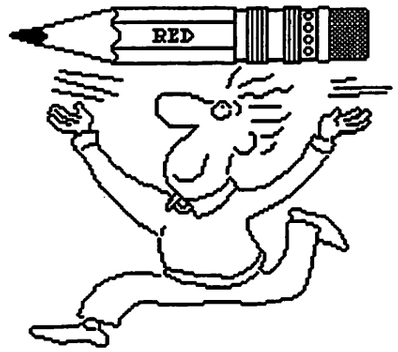
1) All orders must be mailed to us on our 1993 order form. Please, no lists. We no longer accept orders over the telephone.

2) All orders must exceed our minimum of $25. This includes add-ons except correction sheets. If your order is smaller, you should interest others in making a group order or join an already active ordering group.

3) All orders must be accompanied by a check or money order. We do not accept food stamps or credit cards.

4) All orders must reach us by our final deadline, Fri. Mar. 19.

Any orders not meeting these criteria will be returned unfilled.



Deadlines:

Orders must be received by the following dates to qualify:

Fri. Jan. 22 Early order pick-up.
Fri. Feb.12 Volume discounts, regular March pick-up.
Fri. Mar. 19 Final order deadline.

Why deadlines?

We reward large orders which meet our deadlines with volume discounts because they help us determine with some precision the amount of seed we will need to fill the entire year's order. We work on an extremely tight schedule. Within 72 hours after our deadline we will have totaled all commodities and ordered any additional seed needed.

Last year we moved the deadline for volume discounts back two weeks only to find that more people than ever missed by 1-3 days. As a result we underpurchased some varieties, had to go back for small quantities at higher prices, and had additional backorders and out-of-stocks. We have had to get stricter about enforcing our own rules because late orders cost us more money to fill.

Please don't procrastinate. The postal service is slower than you might think. Here are last recommended days to mail your order first class to reach here by Friday:

049 zip	mail by Thursday
elsewhere in Maine	mail by Wednesday
New England, NY	mail by Tuesday
outside NE, NY	mail by Monday

Handling charge

Orders under $50 must pay $5 for handling and shipping. We pay for shipping on all other orders except to Alaska and Hawaii. Alaskan and Hawaiian orders pay full shipping. Call UPS for 2nd day air rates to your area. Sorry, we cannot ship orders to Canada. We welcome our neighbors in New Brunswick and Quebec to come pick up.

Discounts

Volume discounts: Orders must reach us by Fri. Feb. 12 to qualify:

Orders over $100 deduct 10%
Orders over $200 deduct 15%
Orders over $500 deduct 20%
Orders over $1000 deduct 22%

Additional orders placed after Feb.12 qualify for the same discount as your original order, provided each subsequent order exceeds $50.

Pickup discount of 10%: Orders must be picked up in our Clinton warehouse at one of the designated pickup times (see "Seed Deliveries" section for details).

Volume & pickup discounts are figured from the subtotal on page 1 of your order sheet.

MOFGA/NOFA discount: Members of MOFGA or NOFA receive a 10% discount on Supplies for Organic Gardeners only, regardless of ordering date. Discount is figured in the supplies section of the order sheet before taking totals on page 1.

Ground rules for seed deliveries:

1) Allow up to one week from shipping date for your seeds to arrive. The farther you are from Maine, the longer UPS will take.

2) We process orders according to their arrival date, not their postmark date. It's when we get them that counts. We fill 'em as we get 'em, and we don't pull yours ahead of others that got here first, even if you squawk. Sorry, we do not have a special rush service or accept telephone orders.

3) Orders through Jan. 30 will receive a second shipment by mid-March because some items will not be available in time to make the first shipment. Invoices will be sent with the first shipment.

4) Many orders will require a final shipment before Apr. 2 to fill remaining backorders. Dollar adjustments will accompany the final shipment. All items will be shipped by Apr. 2. Items still missing will be refunded.

5) Commercial growers or those wishing to start seedlings indoors should order in January to get seeds in time. Shipment will cover entire stock on hand as of the shipping date, an improvement on our former Early Delivery service.

6) For fastest service, order either early or late. Peak season orders arriving in February have the longest turnaround time.

7) Later orders run a greater risk of out-of-stocks where seed crops come in short or where demand exceeds our estimates. We usually run out of many of the discounted specials early.

Seed deliveries

On your order form, please designate how you want to get your seeds. We have increased the number of choices in response to customer requests. The options are as follows:

UPS:

First in/first out We pull & ship orders as they're received.

The table below lists our target dates for shipping these orders. We strive always to meet or beat these targets. Winter storms, staff illnesses and injuries, or the late arrival of seeds have occasionally put us temporarily behind schedule. We have never fallen far behind, and we always catch up quickly. We know that you are eagerly awaiting your seed shipment as a first harbinger of spring. Please be patient with us and don't be one of those nervous callers who forget our schedule on that first warm day in February!

Order Received by	Shipped by	2nd shipment
Fri. Jan. 15	Fri. Jan. 29	Mar. 1-15
Fri. Jan. 22	Fri. Feb. 5	Mar. 1-15
Fri. Jan. 29	Fri. Feb. 12	Mar. 1-15
Fri. Feb. 5	Fri. Mar. 5	
Fri. Feb. 12	Fri. Mar. 12	
Fri. Feb. 19	Fri. Mar. 19	
Fri. Feb. 26	Wed. Mar. 24	
Fri. Mar. 5	Fri. Mar. 26	
Fri. Mar. 12	Wed. Mar. 31	
Fri. Mar. 19	Fri. Apr. 2	

All final shipments will be sent by Fri. Apr. 2.

One shipment only We pull your order when it is received and hold it until the second week of March. We then add in everything that's come since and ship it to you by Fri. Mar. 12. We refund you for any items still missing.

PICKUP You come to our warehouse in Clinton to pick up your seed order. We will send directions for those planning to come. The warehouse is easy to find, only one mile from I-95. Full bags of soil amendments and green manures are available only to pickup customers.

Early pickup You pick up your order Thurs or Fri, Feb. 4-5 from 9:00 am-4:30 pm. We must have your order in hand by Fri. Jan. 22. Because we will not have all items in time for early pickup, you must return for the balance of your order during regular March pickup. We will hold your invoice until completion of your pickup in March. We estimate 85% of your seeds and accessories will be ready in February, but bulk rock powders and fertilizers won't be on hand till March.

Regular pickup You pick up your order Wed. Mar. 3-Fri. Mar. 12 from 9:00am to 4:30 pm. No weekend pickups. We must have your order in hand by Fri. Feb. 12.

Late pickup for orders received after Feb.12. You may pick up at the Moose Tubers pickup, Thurs-Fri, Apr. 15-16, or the Fedco Tree Sale, Fri-Sat, Apr. 30-May 1. Late orders will *not be available* for pickup in March.

TRUCK Certain Vermont orders are trucked by Michael Gulick during the first week of March. You must contact Michael in advance to arrange this service. Orders must be in our hands by Fri. Feb. 12.

OTHER We will use parcel post only if you specifically request it or if your address is insufficient for UPS to find you. Parcel post is slower and riskier than UPS.

NOTE: If you need to place both a pickup order and a UPS order, you may combine the volume of both in figuring your discount if you send in both orders at the same time. Pickup orders will be given the option of either accepting or rejecting backorders on items not yet available at March pickup.

Add-ons

We treat your add-on as a separate order subject to the same rules as any other orders:

1) It must exceed $25.

2) You must add handling charge of $5 if amount of add-on is under $50.

3) It may not be called in.

Exceptions:

1) Regardless of ordering date, add-ons over $50 qualify for the same volume discount as your original order, provided they are to be sent to the same address.

2) Add-ons under $25 may be included with your correction sheet after you break down your seed order. There is no minimum order or surcharge for this service, although we ask for a donation to cover shipping costs if we did not make any errors in your shipment. If one or two group members with small orders missed your deadline please save the orders until correction time.

Sales tax

There is no sales tax on vegetable and herb seed.

There is no sales tax on any items for folks outside of Maine.

There is a 6% sales tax for Maine residents only on flower seed, soil amendments, accessories and books. This is figured from your total for these items after all discounts are taken. Follow the instructions on your order form to figure the tax, or send us your resale tax ID number.

Backorders

Backorders are the bane of the seed business, causing you inconvenience and us anguish. We have begun a comprehensive program to reduce the number of backorders. However, we will never be able to eliminate backorders completely because many of our varieties have only one or two primary sources. The earlier we ship your order, the more likely one or more items will arrive too late to make the initial shipment.

Because we are aware that backorders are particularly difficult for group or cooperative orders, we have introduced the "one shipment only" UPS option, which we recommend for large groups who want the convenience of having only one breakdown. For folks not in a hurry, this service will be very similar to our old schedule when we used to ship all orders in March.

Those who want to start seeds earlier can still choose the faster service of UPS first in/first out, but should expect to receive one or more backorder shipments. We promise to ship all backorders by Fri. Apr. 2. If you are still missing anything by Apr. 10, and have not received a refund, please get in touch with us ASAP.

Oops!

Now that we've gained experience with our new systems, we expect to smooth out some of last season's rough edges and reduce our error rate to its lowest levels yet. But because we are human, we will always make at least a few mistakes. So we have this section to talk about what you should do if we goof.

We know that mistakes are frustrating. Therefore, we especially appreciate folks who are courteous in reporting them to us. We do not have a nice day if you are indignant. Vibes out=Vibes back.

You increase your chances of getting replacements instead of refunds if you report mistakes promptly. Please return correction sheets within two weeks of receipt of your shipment. After mid-April we concentrate our energies on farm trials and our service is slower!

Missing packets of seed: Your shipment includes an invoice (the same order form you sent to us) and a correction sheet. By following the procedures outlined on the correction sheet, you can ascertain whether missing items are the result of our mistakes or your own collating and breakdown errors. If we have made an error, please mail the correction sheet back to us promptly. Please do not call us about a few missing packets.

Received someone else's order: Call us immediately if you got someone else's seeds.

Missing full order or a major part of shipment: Allow ample time for your seeds to arrive. Please consult our shipping timetable to know when to expect your shipment. If it does not come on time, call us ASAP. If one box arrives, but a second is missing, allow an extra day or two, then call us if it is still missing.

Poor germination: If a bunch of different varieties or all of your beets failed to come, the problem is probably in your cultural method and not in our seed. A common error is to plant when the soil temperature is too cold. Sometimes excessive or inadequate moisture is the culprit. Occasionally poor soil fertility or tilth is to blame.

If one variety fails when other like varieties succeed, the problem may be with the seed. Please write us, telling us the specific variety involved, its lot number, and its problem. If possible, please send the original packet the seed came in. We will give you a replacement or a refund.

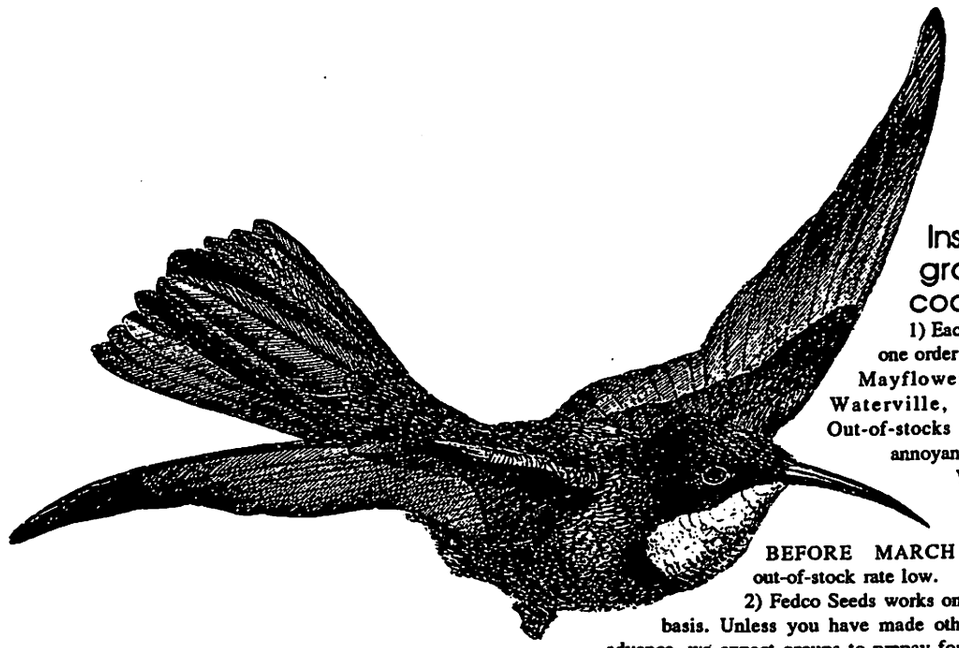
Mislabeled packet, wrong variety came up, or off-types present: FIRST, make sure if you can that you planted what you thought you did. It is easy to make labeling errors in the greenhouse or garden, or to inadvertently spill seed into your potting mix!

If you think we made the mistake, write us, telling what is wrong. We will send replacement or refund and will also try to explain what might have happened.

If off-types are occurring in your patch, please write us and describe the problem. These could have seeded themselves from the previous year's crop on your plot, or our supplier might not have properly rogued their seed to remove the off-types. It is very important that we hear about such problems *as soon as possible after you discover them* so that we can maximize the quality of the seed we are offering.

Your total doesn't agree with ours: Return your invoice to us with a note about the discrepancy. We will recheck the invoice and make any necessary adjustments. If you still have a problem from 1992 and have saved your invoice, it is not too late to contact us.

We hope that you will not experience any of these errors. But if you do, we want to hear about them and have a chance to fix them.



Instructions for group coordinators

1) Each group should mail one order to Fedco Seeds, 52 Mayflower Hill Drive, Waterville, Me. 04901. Out-of-stocks are a particular annoyance for group orders. WE STRONGLY URGE GROUPS TO ORDER BEFORE MARCH to keep your out-of-stock rate low.

2) Fedco Seeds works on a preorder, prepay basis. Unless you have made other arrangements in advance, we expect groups to prepay for seeds. Each group sends one check payable to Fedco Seeds. Prepayment should accompany your order. We will not ship orders until payment is received. Call if you have a problem.

3) If you wish immediate acknowledgment of your order, please send us a self-addressed postcard.

4) Indicate how you want delivery.

5) Group collators receiving multiple suggestion lists from members please collate them and send one list in with your order. Your suggestion "votes" count a lot.

6) Please tell us the number of households ordering on the blank on page 1.

7) Tell us which order forms you wish to receive.

8) If you have not already done so, you may become a member of Fedco Seeds by sending us $1 (if you sent $1 previously, please don't do it again). Membership is optional and not a requirement for purchasing seeds. Members are eligible to vote for our Board of Directors.

9) Indicate whether or not you will accept substitutions of similar items if we are out of a chosen item.

10) In response to the question, "Are you a commercial grower?" please tell us how many there are in your group.

11) Keep a copy of your order. Upon receipt of seeds, inventory the shipment BEFORE dividing seeds among members. This is the only way to ensure accountability for errors. We cannot be responsible for errors made by group collators and workers at breakdowns. We WILL be responsible for errors made by us at our warehouse.

Fedco Seeds' Guarantee

We warrant to the full extent of the purchase price that all items we offer are fully satisfactory. If you are dissatisfied for any reason, we will either replace the unsatisfactory item or refund the purchase price.

Limitation of Liability

Because good results depend upon weather, soil and cultural practices over which we have no control, we limit our liability in all instances to the purchase price of the seeds, as is customary in the seed trade. The liability of Fedco Seeds for breach of warranty, or any loss or damages arising out of the purchase or use of our products, including loss or damages resulting from any negligence whatsoever on our part, or strict liability in tort, shall be limited to the purchase price. By acceptance of the merchandise, the buyer acknowledges that the limitations and disclaimers herein described are conditions of sale, and that they constitute the entire agreement between the parties regarding any warranty or liability.

Claims for any defects in Fedco Seeds' products should be presented to Fedco Seeds as soon as possible after discovery. Failure to assert claims within 30 days after discovery renders this warranty null and void.

Do You Know Where Your Seed Is Coming From??

Probably not, unless you save your own. Most retail seed companies grow very little or none of the seed that they sell. Our Maine climate is not ideal for raising commercial quantities of seed for most varieties. Generally we prefer to purchase quality seed grown in optimum climatic conditions by expert seedspeople in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California and other Western states, or imported from Japan, France, Holland, Denmark or Germany. Although most of our seed is grown outside New England, nearly all our varieties have been tested by us or other growers in New England and found to perform well in our cold climate.

Organically grown seed is costly and difficult to find. A few of the small alternative western seed companies offer limited selections of organic seed. Only a few of our seeds were organically grown, but all are untreated.

Want to know more about where your seeds come from? Curious about the structure of the worldwide seed trade? For a historical perspective on the trade and a discussion about upcoming developments, prepared by CR Lawn from talks given at Common Ground Fair the past three years, please send us a SASE.

Locally Grown Seed Crops

Several years ago we began cooperating with Maine seedspeople interested in growing commercial seed crops of varieties specially adapted to this climate. Traditional regional favorites such as dried beans and heirloom varieties not available from normal commercial channels are included. In 1991 this program bore fruit, enabling us to offer locally grown seed for 19 varieties. This year our selection has expanded to 27 varieties, including an entire section of tomatoes. Over the years, we expect this program will enable us to introduce and maintain a number of other heirloom varieties noteworthy for their taste and regional adaptability.

POLK SPRING WHEAT organically grown
TARTARY BUCKWHEAT
PENNUDA OATS organically grown
BLACK TURTLE BEAN
JACOB'S CATTLE BEAN
SOLDIER BEAN
RED KIDNEY BEAN
MARFAX BEAN
MAINE YELLOW EYE BEAN
VERMONT CRANBERRY BEAN
MANDAN BRIDE DRY CORN organically grown
BELLSTAR PASTE TOMATO organically grown
GRANDMA MARY'S PASTE TOMATO organically grown
SOCHULAK TOMATO organically grown
BRANDYWINE TOMATO organically grown
MOIRA TOMATO organically grown
GLACIER TOMATO organically grown
WHIPPERSNAPPER CHERRY TOMATO organically grown
GARDENER'S DELIGHT CHERRY TOMATO og. grown
CARNATION POPPY organically grown
LARGE LAVENDER POPPY organically grown
PURPLE CONEFLOWER organically grown
MALTESE CROSS organically grown
SINGLE-FLOWERED HOLLYHOCK organically grown
JAPANESE PRIMROSE organically grown
EUROPEAN COLUMBINE organically grown
GLOBE FLOWER organically grown

CATALOG RESOURCE DIRECTORY

If you are a novice, our catalog does not contain all the information you need to garden successfully. You can obtain that additional information through some of the books we offer, your library, or from seed catalogs. Below is a list of seed catalogs we have found useful (this is by no means an exhaustive list–there are over 200 seed companies in the US and Canada). If we have left out your favorite, let us know. All of these sources sell to home gardeners. Many have separate commercial catalogs or bulk price lists for market growers. Some of our seed suppliers are on this list, but many sell wholesale only and have not been included.

Abundant Life Seed Foundation
PO Box 772
Port Townsend, WA 98368
retail catalog $1 and bulk price list
Good source of organic heirlooms, good book section

Bountiful Gardens
19550 Walker Rd.
Willits, CA 95490
All untreated and organic seeds

W. Atlee Burpee & Co.
300 Park Ave.
Warminster, PA 18974
separate retail and wholesale catalogs

The Cook's Garden
PO Box 65
Londonderry, VT 05148
retail catalog $1 and bulk price list
Specializing in salad greens, varieties for new cuisine

Garden City Seeds
1324 Red Crow Rd.
Victor, MT 59875
retail catalog $2 and bulk price list
Oriented toward cold climates, very economical

Halcyon Gardens Herbs
PO Box 124-M
Gibsonia, PA 15044
Herbs only

High Altitude Gardens
PO Box 4619
Ketchum, ID 83340
catalog $2
Oriented to high altitudes, cold climates

J.L. Hudson, Seedsman
P.O. Box 1058
Redwood City, CA 94064
catalog $1
Best selection of unusual cultivars

Johnny's Selected Seeds
310 Foss Hill Rd.
Albion, ME 04910
Excellent research and variety descriptions

J.W. Jung Seed Co.
335 S. High St.
Randolph, WI 53957
Have interesting cultivars (ie Winter Luxury Pumpkin)

The Landis Valley Museum
2451 Kissel Hill Rd.
Lancaster, PA 17601
catalog $2
Heirlooms grown by Amish and Mennonites before World War II

Nichols Garden Nursery
1190 North Pacific Hwy
Albany, OR 97321
Specializes in herbs and novelty varieties

Pinetree Garden Seeds
Route 100
New Gloucester, ME 04260
Small packets only, very economical

Park Seed Co, Inc.
PO Box 46
Greenwood, SC 29648
separate retail and wholesale catalogs
Good flower selection, good color photographs

Seeds Blum
Idaho City Stage
Boise, ID 83706
catalog $3
Selection of heirlooms; good line drawings and humor

Seeds of Change
1364 Rufina Circle #5
Santa Fe, NM 87501
catalog $3
Organic seed for many hard-to-find cultivars

Shepherd's Garden Seeds
30 Irene St.
Torrington, CT 06790
retail catalog $1 & bulk price list
Mouth-watering variety descriptions

Southern Exposure Seed Exchange
PO Box 158
North Garden, VA 22959
Emphasis on heirlooms, untreated seed, some organic

Stokes Seeds, Inc.
Box 548
Buffalo, NY 14240
Excellent variety descriptions, cultural information

Territorial Seed Company
PO Box 157
Cottage Grove, OR 97424
Specializing in varieties for the Pacific Northwest

Thompson & Morgan Inc.
PO Box 1308
Jackson, NJ 08527
Hard-to-find flower cultivars

Vesey's Seeds Ltd.
PO Box 9000
Calais, ME 04619
Headquarters in York, PEI
Selections for cold climates

William Dam Seeds Ltd.
PO Box 8400
Dundas, Ontario L9H 6M1
catalog $2
Several interesting selections, especially flowers

OTHER RESOURCES

- **The Seed Savers Exchange**, RR 3 Box 239, Decorah, IA 52101, is a grassroots network of gardeners and plant collectors who maintain and distribute rare varieties of food crops. Their 1992 Yearbook listed more than 900 members who maintain a combined collection of more than 5,000 heirloom vegetable varieties. Over the past five years they have purchased a 140-acre Heritage Farm to aid in their preservation efforts. Annual membership is $25.
- **The Scatterseed Project**, Box 1167, Farmington, ME 04938, is a regional seed exchange for this area and serves as curator for a substantial part of the SSE collection.
- **Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association**, PO Box 2176, Augusta, ME 04338, works to promote sustainable agriculture through legislative and educational initiatives, annual sponsorship of the Common Ground Country Fair, publication of its bimonthly newspaper, and sponsorship of a farm apprenticeship program. Maintains eight local chapters. Annual membership is $20 for individuals, $30 for families.
- **NOFA (Natural Organic Farmers' Association)** is for the rest of the Northeast what MOFGA is for Maine. Maintains state chapters in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and New Jersey. Membership dues vary from chapter to chapter. Sponsors educational conference each summer. For more information, write Julie Rawson, RFD 2 Sheldon Rd, Barre, MA 01005.

FOR YOUR GARDENING ENJOYMENT
by CR Lawn

I have found the following to be most important to gardening success:

1) Make your own compost. You don't have to be an expert to make perfect plant food. Even if you know nothing about carbon-nitrogen ratios, and turn your pile(s) only once a year, you can make great compost, simply by piling varied organic matter in thin layers. It's amazing what compost can do for your plants. In June, 1989, when it was too wet anywhere on my garden to set out my tomato plants, I spread a 6-inch layer of compost over a small area, and set them right in it. Those plants were the healthiest and most prolific I've ever grown. Carrots and onions also respond spectacularly to the same treatment.

2) Overcrowding plants is a common cause of failure. Thin, thin, thin! Throw away those books that tell you to plant broccoli 16 inches apart. You will get spindly plants with puny heads if you space them that closely. An apprentice at my farm once planted sweet corn seed too deep. The resulting stand was about one half as dense as I would have liked, but the roomy plants ripened better than three full-sized ears apiece! Joann and Gene have encouraged me to thin even such unlikely candidates as sweet basil, beans and bachelor's buttons. When I listen to them, I'm always amazed at how healthy and robust the surviving plants become, and at how much they produce! To get maximum benefits, start thinning early when your plants are small.

3) Get the jump on the weeds. That first cultivation when your plants are just emerging is the most important one. Time invested in weed control early in the season pays ninefold dividends in saving backbreaking labor later. Many crops such as onions and carrots have no chance in a weedy patch.

4) Work with the weather, not against it. Pulling weeds out of soft moist soil when the sun first comes out after a rain is so much more rewarding than trying to tug them out of dry, baked soil. Your soil and plants can teach you the optimal times to sow, cultivate, mulch and harvest. Learn to be an amateur weather prognosticator by studying clouds, wind direction, temperatures, the moon, and your barometer. It will make you a better gardener, and besides, it is fascinating. When you get good at it, you will not only be able to laugh at errant television weather "experts," but you will also be able to get away with a high percentage of what look to outsiders to be garden gambles, but really aren't!

5) Feed your soil. Heavy cropping takes an enormous toll on soil nutrients, which must be replaced if your plot is to maintain fertility. We apply animal manures, compost, and spoiled hay in liberal quantities to ensure optimal growth. If your squashes, greens, sweet corn and brassicas don't develop deep rich foliage color, they need more nitrogen. If their foliage is streaked with purple, your plants aren't getting enough phosphorus.

6) This past season taught me that more than any other single factor, plants need abundant water. A series of timely rains transformed our gardens from near-deserts to jungles in only six weeks, despite unusually cool temperatures.

ABOUT THE VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS: These descriptions are a distillation of many enjoyable hours browsing through seed catalogs, visiting other gardeners, consulting with staff people and working in my own plots. 1992 marked my 20th garden on the same site. For the majority of those years, I also marketed produce small scale intensively. Over the years I have tried many of these varieties at Shooting Star Farm in Canaan, Me. Other staff members and customers have also trialed them at their plots.

ABOUT SHOOTING STAR FARM: Canaan is in central Maine. Our final spring frost normally occurs in the last week of May. June frosts are not uncommon. Average date for first fall frost is Sept. 12, leaving us about 110 frost-free days. Our Bangor Silt Loam soil (with a clay subsoil) is slow to warm and drain in the spring, but has excellent fertility and moisture retention in the heat of summer. Although we occasionally suffer standing water in the spring (such as during deluges in 1984 and 1989), the last two years were the first times we ever endured ill effects from drought. Crops which are able to mature at Shooting Star should be able to make it in all but the coldest or driest spots in New England.

HOW WE SELECT VARIETIES: Customer response is our most important selection criterion. Each year's order is a collective judgment about each variety. Our farm trials, and those of our trial gardeners, also yield valuable information. In assessing vegetable characteristics we look at flavor and texture, earliness and adaptability to our cold climate, ability to hold quality on the plant or vine and after picking, percent of marketable fruits as opposed to culls, ease of growing, and disease resistance. Appearance is especially important for market growers.

CAUTIONARY NOTES: Because there are so many variables in gardening and farming, success in our trials is not a guarantee of success on your plot. In particular, climate and soil type have significant impact on performance. We advise market growers to trial unfamiliar varieties on a small scale before making a full commitment, *particularly if your soil type is radically different from ours.*

The cultural information contained herein is mostly for conventional row cropping. Root crops, lettuce and other greens, flowers, and many other crops thrive in raised beds. A few crops such as sweet corn and crawling squashes do not perform well in beds. Intensive raised bed culture permits closer spacing but requires a high level of soil fertility. Probably the best reference is John Jeavons' How To Grow More Vegetables than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land than You Can Imagine, 4th ed., available from our book selection.

GREEN MANURES, COVER CROPS AND GRAINS

Descriptions by Bill Getty

This section was inspired by a letter we received from Keith Goldfarb of Steuben, Me. We can't say it any better than Goldfarb did. He wrote, "Just as vegetables are food for the stomach and flowers are food for the soul, cover crops are food for the soil. And it is this last which is the key to sustainability which will allow us to keep feeding our stomachs and souls...Cover crops belong in the garden as much as they do on the farm. They add valuable organic matter and fertility, and perhaps most importantly, they conserve the fertility the grower has painstakingly built up in the soil. In the Northeast, the greatest potential for leaching of soil nutrients occurs in the fall and early spring when rains are the heaviest. Yet it is just these times that most gardens are either bare or only covered with a mulch! A cover crop will take up and hold the available nutrients so that they can't be washed away. Even in a garden with limited space, cover crops make sense. Through undersowing and post-harvest sowing they can be a part of the rotation without displacing food crops from valuable growing area."

GREEN MANURES, COVER CROPS & GRAINS AT A GLANCE

Cat	Item	Uses	Strengths	Seeding time	To turn in	#/1000 sq ft	#/acre
Non-legumes							
3	Robust Barley	GR,GM,CC,HS	AD,GP,OM	early spring	tiller or tractor	2-3#	30-60#
6	Mancan Buckwheat	GM, CC,BF,GR	WS,OM,MN	frost-free date	hand or tiller	2-3#	30-60#
9	Tartary Buckwheat	GR,CC,GM	AD,MN	frost-free date	hand or tiller	2-3#	30-60#
12	Japanese Millet	GM,CC	WS,OM	frost-free date	tractor	.75#	30#
18	Ogle Oats	CC, GR, EC,GM	OM,GP	spring-late sum.	tiller or tractor	3-4#	60-90#
21	Pennuda Oats	GR,HS	FQ	early spring	tiller or tractor	3-4#	60-90#
24	Rapeseed	CTC,GM,BF,CC	WS,SA,OM	mid spring	tiller	.25#	8#
27	Annual Ryegrass	PS,EC,CTC	AD	spring-late sum.	tiller	.5-2#	25-50#
30	Winter Rye	CC,EC,GR	WS,AD	early September	tiller or tractor	3-4#	100#
33	Typhon	PS,GM,CTC	FP,AD	spring-late sum.	tiller	.13-.25#	4-5#
36	Polk Spring Wheat	GR	FQ	early spring	tiller	4-6#	
Legumes							
39	NK 919+ Alfalfa	PS,HS	FP,WS,NF,SA	spring	tiller or tractor	.5#	15-20#
42	Terre Verde Alfalfa	GM,HS	NF,SA,WS,FP	spring	tiller or tractor	.5#	15-20#
45	Bell Bean	GM,CC,BF	OM,NF	frost-free date	tiller or tractor	2-4#	80-125#
48	Alsike Clover	GM,PS,HS,BF	HV,NF,OM	spring	hand or tiller	.25#	6-8#
51	Berseem Clover	GM,PS	NF,AD,OM	May	tiller	.75	15-20#
54	Biennial Yellow	GM,CC	SA,OM,MN	spring	tiller or tractor	.25-.5#	10-15#
57	Dixie Crimson	CC,GM	NF,OM,FP	spring	hand or tiller	.5-2#	20-40#
60	Ladino Clover	CC,GM,PS	NF,HV,OM	early summer	hand or tiller	.33#	12#
63	Mammoth Red	GM,HS,PS	AD,NF,OM	spring or Aug.	hand or tiller	.5#	10-20#
66	New Zealand White	US,PS,GM,EC,BF	NF,WS,AD	spring-summer	tiller	.25#	10-12#
69	Hardin Soybean	CC,GM,GR	NF,WS	late May-June	tiller	1-3#	50#
72	Madison Hairy Vetch	CC,EC,GM	NF,AD,OM	mid Aug-Sept	tiller or tractor	1# w/rye	30# w/50# rye

LEGEND:
Uses:BF=bee forage, CC=cover crop, CTC=catch crop, EC=erosion control, GM=green manure, GR=grain, HS=hay or straw, PS=pasture, US=undersowing.
Strengths: AD=adaptability, FP=forage production, FQ=food quality, GP=grain production, HV=grows well on heavy wet soils, MN=extracts micronutrients well, NF=nitrogen fixation, OM=adds organic matter, SA=improves soil aeration, opens subsoil, WS=weed suppression

NON-LEGUMES

3 Robust Barley Barley is even more fond of cool weather than oats, and like oats will winter-kill. Best adapted to loam soils with good drainage. Will not tolerate high acid soils. Good cover crop choice for short-season northern climates. Robust is a high-yield early maturing variety. 72# size available to pickup customers only. New!

6 Mancan Buckwheat Japanese large-seeded type. Excellent smother crop. Easy to turn into the soil. Cut and incorporate when plant is newly in flower. Will grow on almost any soil but responds well to fertility. Best suited to light, well-drained soils and has a higher tolerance to soil acidity than any other grain crop. Short maturity allows 2-3 crops per season. Killed by frost. Mancan has large white flowers and is an excellent bee forage. Seed grown in New York. Offered for the first time this year because of its superior plant growth and weed suppression. 50# size available to pickup customers only. New!

9 Tartary Buckwheat Grown in Van Buren, Me. We've sold this buckwheat for years because it is locally grown and adaptable to northern climates and soils. Its flowers are yellow and very small. Although it works as a green manure, it is not as effective as Mancan at outcompeting weeds. The seed is also smaller than Mancan and resembles the shape of wheat.

12 Japanese Millet This tender annual tolerates low soil pH but requires adequate N and K. Very good smother crop. Tall lush plant growth and extensive root system require tractor to till in.

18 Ogle Oats High yielding, early maturing and resistant to lodging. A dual-purposeoat. Can be fall planted for winter cover or spring planted for grain. Has a higher test weight (the weight of a bushel of grain) than Porter Oats. Oats will winter-kill and hold soil with a mat of vegetation. Does best if established by early September. 64# size available to pickup customers only. New!

21 Pennuda Hulless Oats Certified organic Maine seed. Grow your own oatmeal or whole oats! Pennuda is resistant to lodging and produces a kernel that's virtually free of the hull common to most oats. Plant, nurture, cultivate, harvest, thresh, winnow, wash....breakfast. New!

24 Rapeseed Annual member of the brassica family very useful in the north as a mid-season catch crop after an early crop such as peas or new potatoes. Also used as animal or bee pasture. Germinates quickly and matures in 8-10 weeks. We know of a northern Vermont farmer who mixes rapeseed, buckwheat, oats, field peas, hairy vetch and clover for summer cover. That's diversity!

27 Annual Ryegrass Cool weather grass germinates quickly and develops an extensive root system to quickly control erosion or provide temporary pasture. Adaptable to any soil but responds well to fertility and poorly to flooding. Grows 2-3 ft. tall.

30 Winter Rye The most common winter cover in the Northeast. Best planted in early Sept. to give good growth before winter dormancy. Incorporate in spring at least 2 weeks before planting. Plant residue inhibits growth of some species. 56# size available to pickup customers only.

33 Typhon (very hardy—some may overwinter). Many tests have been done on the use of typhon as an excellent way to extend fall pasture in the Northeast. We've heard nothing but praise for this forage crop, including stories about sheep grazing on it at Thanksgiving.

36 Polk Spring Wheat Certified organic seed grown in Maine for its exceptional breadmaking quality. Polk is a hard, red bread wheat with high protein and gluten. Harvest in August. Also beautiful in everlasting arrangements.

LEGUMES

39 Northrup King 919+ Perennial Alfalfa Widely used in southern and central Maine for perennial alfalfa fields. Also suitable for garden use on a small scale if you're planning to leave an area out of production for a few seasons. Can be cut several times over the summer for compost. Repeated cutting also helps eliminate unwanted perennial weeds. Pre-inoculated. New!

42 Terra Verde non-dormant Alfalfa Annual alfalfa that doesn't go into winter dormancy but instead continues to fix nitrogen until winter-killed or plowed down. Does best on fertile, well-drained soils. Excellent green manure and summer forage. Pre-inoculated.

45 Bell Bean Vigorous small-seeded fava bean (actually a member of the pea family) tolerates a wide range of soil fertility and drainage while fixing high amounts of N, up to 150#/acre on fertile soils. Deep root system brings nutrients up from subsoil. Blooms attract beneficial insects.

48 Alsike Clover Perennial legume which commonly lasts 3-5 years. Thrives on heavy silt soils, clays, clay loams. Used as green manure, pasture and hay (often mixed with Timothy). It is also an excellent bee pasture. Will not do well on excessively drained soils.

51 Berseem Clover Annual clover killed at 18°F has tremendous potential for nitrogen fixation, 200-350#/acre in California tests. Extremely palatable for pasture and highly tolerant of variances of soil type, pH and drainage. Makes best growth in full sun and needs to be cut often to produce best N fixation. Pre-inoculated.

54 Biennial Yellow Sweet Clover Relatively inexpensive legume has many uses. Its long thick tap roots are great at breaking up subsoils and improving soil aeration. Sweet clover is better than most legumes at extracting phosphorus and potassium from insoluble minerals in the subsoil. Plant in spring of first year. Clover will make most of its growth in 2nd year.

57 Dixie Crimson Clover Use in Maine as an annual clover when no regrowth in spring is wanted. Stunning crimson spikes on 18" plants can even be used as cut flowers. Will grow on most well-drained soils. Southern fields of this clover inspired the "Crimson Tide" namesake of the University of Alabama.

60 Ladino Clover Perennial legume is actually a variety of white clover. It grows best on heavy, moist, well-drained fertile soils. Not reliable on sandy soils or alkaline soils. Best pH range is 6.0 to 6.5. Plant grows up to 2 ft. with horizontal stems.

63 Mammoth Red Clover Perennial legume usually treated as a biennial. Use as green manure, hay, pasture or orchard crop. Pollinated by bumblebees but a poor honeybee plant. One use is to cut the first year's growth for hay and turn under the second year's growth for green manure. Will tolerate all but the poorest soils and does best on well-drained heavy soils with abundant lime. Will not survive in soils with pH below 5.5. Most roots are in the top 12" of soil.

66 New Zealand White Clover Hardy, long-lived and self-propagating perennial. Has a fibrous root system which spreads easily once established. Very useful as erosion control, green manure, or in areas which will have foot traffic. Tolerates shade, mowing and excessive moisture. Grows best in clay to loam soils. Good bee forage. New Zealand variety is more vigorous and slightly taller than Dutch. Our most popular clover.

69 Hardin Soybean Eliot Coleman suggests interplanting soybeans with corn ahead of potatoes in rotation to inhibit scab on the potato crop. An excellent N producer, up to 130#/acre. Also very effective when mixed with buckwheat for smother crop/green manure. 50# size available to pickup customers only.

72 Madison Hairy Vetch Successfully and extensively tested by MOFGA for winter hardiness in Maine. Excellent nitrogen fixation, 100+ #/acre. Plant with rye. The rye offers support to vetch vines in the spring and holds the soil over the winter better than the taprooted vetch. Vetch is tolerant of acidic soils and low fertility, but not poor drainage. 50# size available to pickup customers only.

BEANS

BUSH GREEN BEANS

2 oz. packet sows 25 ft; 1 lb., 200 ft. Tender, will not survive frost. Plant 5 seeds/ft. in rows 24-30" apart. Pick frequently to keep beans producing.

103 Provider (50 days) For highest early yields and taste, still the best we've found. Noted for its concentrated sets of round 5-5.5" pods with beany taste. A heavy yielder even under adverse conditions. Always our top seller. Released by USDA in 1965.

109 Greencrop (53 days) An early flat-podded Romano type especially adapted to the North. Pods can grow up to 8" long while still retaining good quality.

113 Royal Burgundy (55 days) Less foliage than Royalty Purple Pod, which it replaced. Straight 5" meaty purple pods turn bright green after two minutes of blanching.

117 Bush Blue Lake 274 (57 days) The best of the 10 green bean varieties we tried in 1985, both in yield and uniformity. Its gourmet flavor makes it a home garden favorite. Pods avg. 6", fill slowly.

120 Roma II (59 days) Answers numerous customer requests for a true flat bush Romano bean. It is a heavy yielder of fleshy medium-green 5" pods which are slow to develop seeds.

BUSH WAX BEANS

125 Golden Rocky (54 days) Also known as Beurre de Rocquencourt. The best-tasting wax bean. Germinates well in cool, wet conditions and retains vigor even under cool night temperatures. Noteworthy for slender juicy pods that melt in your mouth. Not beany. Pods grow to 6".

129 Golden Butterwax (56 days) From Agway comes this quality white-seeded wax bean impressive for its rich yellow color and straight pods. Golden Butterwax is less juicy, more meaty than Golden Rocky, but less mealy than Keygold, Sungold, etc.

132 Dragon Langerie (57 days) Also known as Dragon's Tongue. This creamy yellow bean covered with purple stripes is an attractive novelty with a good juicy taste. Plentiful producer of flat 6" pods that keep coming as long as you keep picking regularly.

POLE BEANS

2 oz. packet sows 20 poles, 6 per pole.

136 Kentucky Wonder (68 days) Also known as Old Homestead. The standard climbing variety that has been a favorite since the mid 1800s was offered by Olds Seed Co. in their 1915 catalog for ten cents a packet and twenty cents a pound! The nutty flavor makes them outstanding for freezing. Pick regularly to maintain quality & production. Not good when fat. Brown seeds. See also #170 Northeaster.

MISCELLANEOUS BEANS

140 Windsor Fava (75 days) Unlike other beans, broad beans should be planted as soon as the ground can be worked. They tolerate frost, but do not thrive in hot weather. Sow the large seeds 3-4" apart. Harvest when the light green beans in the 6" glossy pods reach the green shell stage. Cook like lima beans.

144 Taylor Dwarf Horticultural (68 days) This heirloom shell bean may date back 150 years. Early producers of cream-colored pods splashed with carmine red.

147 Scarlet Runner (70 days) Climbing beans often grown as ornamentals for their brilliant scarlet blossoms. Must provide trellises, fences, or poles; will grow to 10-12 ft. Can be eaten both as snap or shell (95 days) beans. Beautifully mottled purple & black seeds. Heirloom variety grown as early as 1750 by colonists.

DRY BEANS

151 Marfax (86 days) Alison and Paul LaCourse found this heirloom to be earlier and higher-yielding than Swedish Brown Bean, which it resembles. Richly flavored brown baking bean is very adaptable to our cool climate. Seed produced in Maine.

154 Jacob's Cattle (88 days) An heirloom variety popular in New England. Kidney-shaped, with dark red speckles on white background. If harvested earlier also make superb shell beans. Seed produced in Maine.

157 Soldier (89 days) Large white kidney bean with red-brown soldier-like figure on its eye. A New England favorite. Seed grown in Maine.

160 Maine Yellow Eye (92 days) Ranks with Jacob's Cattle as our most popular dried beans. Plump, oval, medium-sized beans, cream with yellow eye. Seed grown in Maine.

164 Red Kidney (102 days) Early maturing variety of light red kidney baking bean developed at Cornell University. Large beans mature at least a week earlier than similar types. Seed grown in Maine.

167 Black Turtle (104 days) A tall bush developed by Cornell University. Small black beans popular for soup. Now offered every year because customer demand has increased. Seed grown in Maine.

BEAN THERE

170 Northeaster Pole (55 days) Also known as Kwintus. The seed comes from Holland. Earliest and best-tasting pole bean we've tried. Ripens almost two weeks earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Early, vigorous climbers with outstanding flavor. Somewhat flattened pods don't get tough even when big. This is one to rave about.

HARICOT VERTS

Haricot vert is French for green bean. This type is generally fancier quality than American beans. For optimal flavor, pods should be picked before they develop strings while they are still thin.

174 Marbel (54 days) Appearance and flavor make Marbel stand out. Its slender dark green pods are streaked prominently with violet. They grow 7", stay straight, and have a rich beany taste. Good for multiple pickings as long as you keep up.

177 La Belle (56 days) Those who prefer the very slender, short haricot vert will appreciate La Belle. La Belle makes a vigorous set of slim pods which are mature at 3-4" long and a quarter inch in diameter. Because the pods are extremely slow to fatten and develop strings, they need not be picked as frequently as other haricot verts to maintain delectable gourmet quality.

180 Vernandon (58 days) The most impressive French filet bean in our 1989 trial. It had the longest pods (6-7") and the heaviest yields (almost 1 lb. per row ft). Harvest when very slim to capture the maximum in moist, tender flavor. These elegant beans can command a premium in markets. *Caution: very vigorous vines with lots of foliage.*

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES

184 Vermont Cranberry Shell (65 days) This is the same strain of the heirloom once offered by Vt. Bean Seed. The pods contain 5 to 6 speckled cranberry-colored beans. Reliable, hardy and easy to shell. A New England tradition for over 100 years. For dry beans, add three weeks to maturity date. Seed grown in Maine. *Caution: viney habit has not been bred out of this cultivar.*

188 Agate Pinto (92 days) A bush pinto with medium-sized mottled buff beans of spicy flavor. Developed by Rogers Bros.

192 Geneva Bush Lima (85 days) We regret no seed available for 1993.

196 Butterbean Soybean (90 days) We regret no seed available for 1993. We hope to produce a seed crop next summer.

SWEET CORN SELECTIONS AT A GLANCE

variety	days	kernels	genetic type	plant height	ear length	# rows
Earlivee	69	yellow	normal sugary	52 inches	6-7 inches	12-14
Seneca Horizon	71	yellow	normal sugary	60-66 inches	8 inches	16-18
Sugar Buns	74	yellow	sugary enhanced	76 inches	6-7 inches	14
Mariah	75	yellow	supersweet	72 inches	7-8 inches	
Bodacious	77	yellow	sugary enhanced	87 inches	8 inches	18
Golden Bantam	84	yellow	open-pollinated	66 inches	6-7 inches	8
Kandy Korn	89	yellow	sugary enhanced	102 inches	8 inches	16
Quickie	71	bicolor	normal sugary	52 inches	7 inches	12
D'Artagnan	73	bicolor	sugary enhanced	80 inches	7 inches	16
Kiss 'n Tell	81	bicolor	sugary enhanced	76 inches	7 inches	16
Burgundy Delight	84	bicolor	normal sugary	84 inches	7-8 inches	12-14
Pristine	80	white	normal sugary	82 inches	8 inches	16
Platinum Lady	83	white	sugary enhanced	84 inches	8.5 inches	14
Silver Queen	96	white	normal sugary	102 inches	8 inches	14-16

AMAIZING CORN

2 oz packet sows 50 ft, 1 pound sows 400 ft. CAUTION: Untreated sweet corn seed will not germinate in cold, wet soil. Please be patient and wait till soil temperature warms to at least 60°F. before sowing. Tender, will not survive frost. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Rows 3 ft. apart, 4 seeds/ft. Thin to 1 ft. apart. Should be planted in blocks of at least 4 rows to ensure adequate pollination. If you have trouble with crows pulling up seedlings, use Scare Eye Balloons or cover sowings with floating row covers. Remove covers at 3-6" stage to avoid plant abrasion. Although we know of no sure defense against critters, interplanting with pumpkins may improve the odds.

YELLOW SWEET CORN

204 Earlivee (69 days) Yellow hybrid for short season areas does not have the quality of later hybrids. Short plants with somewhat irregular ears. Developed by Dr. Ernie Kerr of Simcoe Experiment Station, Simcoe, Ontario.

207 Seneca Horizon (71 days) Yellow hybrid from Robson has developed a good reputation. Good eating for an early corn, with more uniformity and better appearance than Earlivee. Delay harvest until ears are really filled as maturity can be deceptive.

210 Sugar Buns (74 days) Yellow sugary enhanced hybrid from Crookham has the best flavor we have yet found in an early corn. About as sweet as our palates like, but not cloying like the supersweets. Sugar Buns does not have as good cold soil emergence as other early corns, so please do not rush it.

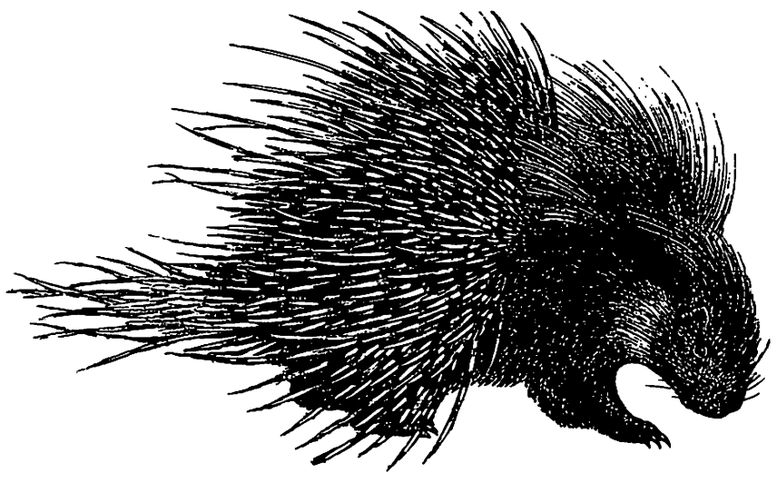
212 Mariah (75 days) This yellow hybrid with shrunken "supersweet" gene has better cold soil emergence than most other supersweets. Mariah is one of the new generation of supersweets that retains some of the corn flavor along with its extra sweetness. 7-8" yellow ears have outstanding quality which holds for several days after picking. Must be isolated from other corns shedding pollen at the same time by at least 150 ft, or else quality suffers. Seeds shrunken, higher count per oz.

215 Bodacious (77 day) Crookham's sugary enhanced hybrid has exceptionally sweet tender yellow kernels that taste as good as its name! 8" ears have been outstanding in our trials. Joann's favorite variety.

219 Golden Bantam (84 days) We get numerous requests for open-pollinated sweet corn, but almost no breeding work has been done since the development of

hybrids in the 1930s. So we've gone back to this old standby, first introduced in 1902, with 8 rows of yellow kernels. We haven't grown it since the 70s, but we recall it as tasty if picked promptly at the milk stage. It is quick to overmature.

222 Kandy Korn (89 days) Attractive deep purple husks and excellent holding quality make this yellow corn a real winner at roadside stands. Among the first sugary enhanced varieties to be developed, Kandy Korn has stood the test of time, and is now enjoying a renewed popularity.



BICOLOR SWEET CORN

225 Quickie (71 days) Early bicolor hybrid. Ripens with Sugar & Gold, but more uniform high quality, longer ears, and 12 rows of kernels instead of 10. Crookham release is the best early bicolor we've yet found.

228 D'Artagnan (73 days) The earliest sugary enhanced bicolor returns to our list after a year's absence. Its 7-inch ears have superior eating quality for this early in the season. From Crookham.

231 Kiss 'n Tell (81 days) You will want to include this sugary enhanced bicolor hybrid in your program despite its ridiculous name! Ripening just before midseason, its 7" ears with dark green husks hold their quality over a long picking period. Boasts attractive small kernels of rich sweetness with superb taste comparable to Sugar Buns. New!

233 Burgundy Delight (84 days) A midseason hybrid with best flavor we've yet found in a bicolor. 7-8" ears have purple blush on husks.

WHITE SWEET CORN

236 Pristine (80 days) A big hit in our 1990 trial, although the porcupine got more than we did. The 8" ears ripen several days earlier than Platinum Lady, with superb eating quality. The leaves do not have Lady's ornamental purple coloring.

239 Platinum Lady (83 days) I rate this as the best quality eating corn of all, and our customers, who have made it our #1 selling sweet corn, agree. Sugary enhanced kernels stay sweet and tender over long picking period. Flavor achieves a perfect balance between corny and sugary. Ornamental purple coloring on leaves makes plants very attractive. Very dependable in our climate, and highly recommended. *Crop shortage again this year. Don't miss out, order early!*

242 Silver Queen (96 days) White hybrid which has long set the standard for late-maturing sweet corn. Large handsome ears, with glossy white creamy sweet kernels that fill to the very tips. Although risky in short-season areas, it ripened for us by mid-September even in this cold 1992 season. I can't think of a better way to end the corn season! *Caution: germinates poorly in cold soil.*

POPCORN

245 Strawberry (95 days) Highly decorative maroon 2" ears which taper slightly to the tip. Colorful kernels pop into a white popcorn. Old heirloom variety.

246 White Cloud (95 days) (Hulless) F-1 hybrid. Alan LePage calls this a "stupendous" popping corn. Its small, deep, pointed kernels puff up nicely when they pop. Makes 5" ears on very tall plants with much higher yields than Tom Thumb.

DRY FIELD CORN

248 Mandan Bride (98 days) We are delighted that we can again offer this colorful flour corn believed to originate with the Mandan Tribe of North Dakota and Minnesota. Seed organically grown in Maine by Jeanne Griffin.

PEAS

2 oz packet sows 30 ft, 1 lb. sows 240 ft. Young plants very hardy but frost stops production at the blossom or pod stage. Like cool, moist weather; dislike heat. Sow as early as ground can be worked for best yields. All peas produce more when staked; varieties over 2.5 ft must be supported. Plant 8-10 seeds/ft. in rows 3 ft. apart (5 ft. if very tall varieties). Early morning picking retards spread of powdery mildew disease and ensures best flavor. If you love peas as much as we do, you may want to try for a fall crop. Timing is crucial, as peas ripen slowly in the cool of September, and frost will halt production. We recommend 1st week July planting for fall crop in central Maine. Warmer areas try mid July.

SHELL PEAS

252 Maestro (55 days) Early Green Arrow-type resistant to powdery mildew. Has become our most popular pea. Extremely heavy yielders under favorable conditions. Set record in our '82 trials with almost 50 pounds per 100 row ft. Easy to pick because long pods fill out only as peas ripen. 3 ft. vines. Does not hold quality well after picking; not a good shipper.

253 Sparkle (55 days) For many years was considered the standard early short-vined type. 1.5-2 ft. vines do not require staking. Sets concentrated pick of fat 3" pods. Because we think other peas have better flavor, we are planning to drop this variety after 1993, so stock up if you are fond of it.

255 Thomas Laxton (58 days) Our customers let us know that we goofed when we tried to discontinue this old time favorite! In 1927, Salzer's offered a packet for eight cents and a pound for 38 cents! Although we've never had outstanding total yields, Laxton does bear over an extended period. 3 ft. vines.

257 Early Frosty (60 days) Outstanding quality and sweetness. 2d early variety good for freezing. Tricky to pick because it is best before the pods are completely filled, but is one of the easiest to shell. Holds quality for a long time after picking. Vines grow up to 3 ft. Susceptible to powdery mildew; performs best in early sowings. A dependable yielder every year, Frosty was a spectacular producer during 1992's exceptional pea season, producing more than 42 pounds per 100 row feet. My favorite.

260 Patriot (62 days) Really impressed us in 1987 and 1988. A good yielder on only 2.5 ft. vines, Patriot matched Mayfair with 8.1 peas per pod in our 1987 plot. Tends to set in concentrated pickings over a short span. Very sweet, good quality peas.

262 Little Marvel (63 days) Old-timey home garden favorite bears tightly packed nearly round pods on 18" vines. Very sweet. Surprising yields for such a dwarf plant. Introduced 1908.

264 Wando (64 days) Has the most hot weather resistance of any pea, but quality cannot compare to Frosty, Lincoln, Mayfair. Blunt 3" pods on 2.5-foot vines.

266 Green Arrow (65 days) Sets the standard for midseason varieties. Long pods with up to 10 peas per pod on vines up to 3 ft. Very heavy yielding. Easy to pick because pods tend to set in pairs at the top.

269 Lincoln (70 days) Many still consider this old favorite the sweetest pea. Mid season. 3-3.5" slender curved pods filled with very sweet peas. Vines up to 3 ft. Susceptible to powdery mildew.

272 Mayfair (72 days) We regret that Rogers Bros. has discontinued producing this marvelous pea, leaving us with no seed available for 1993. We are looking for a producer to keep Mayfair in the trade.

275 Alderman or Telephone (75 days) Another old-time favorite, and one of the best-tasting. Vines 5-6 ft. Pods avgd. almost 5" with 8.3 peas per pod, best of the 11 varieties in our 1989 trial.

SOUP PEAS

279 Holland Capucijners (85 days) We regret that no seed is available this year. We have added this heirloom to our local seed growing program and intend to grow a crop next summer for availability in our 1994 catalog.

EDIBLE PODDED PEAS

Culture same as shell peas. Snow peas should be harvested before pods fill out. Snap peas taste sweetest when completely filled. A common mistake is to pick snaps too soon.

SNOW PEAS

282 Dwarf White Sugar (59 days) A 1941 Agway introduction which ripens very early. 3 ft. vines produce abundant yields at top of plants. Easy to pick. Pods small (2-2.5") and tender. Earlier, taller, pods shorter and lighter green, sweeter and more tender than Snowflake. Susceptible to yellows.

285 Blizzard (61 days) Customers continue to rave about this 3-3.5 ft. snow pea which produces an avalanche of sweet thin 3" pods. Its concentrated sets are extremely easy to pick. We have not found any others in the class that even come close.

287 Oregon Sugar Pod II (62 days) Short-vined snow pea from Oregon State University. Pods 4" long, vines 2 to 2.5 ft. Difficult to pick because fruit tends to set within foliage. Susceptible to powdery mildew. Good choice in sandy soils or under dry conditions.

290 Mammoth Melting Sugar (72 days) The standard climbing snow pea. Vines grow 5-7 ft. Very heavy yields of 4-5" pods. Continues to produce if kept picked clean provided powdery mildew does not strike. Very sweet eaten raw as well as sautéed.

SNAP PEAS

293 Sugar Ann (58 days) 1983 Silver All-America winner from Sugarsnap breeders Gallatin Valley. Dwarf 2 ft. vines. The earliest snap pea, as early as June 21 in our trials. Very good quality, sweetest of the dwarf snap peas. Not as heavy yielding as tall Sugarsnap. Use to start the season.

296 Sugar Lode (65 days) Rogers Bros. invited us to name their release. Our choice stems from the tremendous yields of these bushy 3 ft. plants in our trial. We harvested 34 pounds in concentrated sets from only 52 ft. of row. Although the pods are slow to sweeten, they have a good pea flavor which becomes sugary when they are full. Recommended for second early crop after Sugar Ann and for late crop after Sugarsnap because they hold well in heat.

298 Sugarsnap (68 days) The most exciting new vegetable variety in many years, won coveted Gold All-America selection in 1978. Vines grow 5-7 ft. Best quality when pods are fully filled out. Delicious raw. Susceptible to powdery mildew. None of the dwarf varieties comes close to its sweet flavor.

CUCUMBERS

1/16 oz packet sows 11 ft, 1 oz about 180 ft. Very tender, will not survive frost. Sow 2" apart in rows 3 ft. apart or 6 per mound in hills 4 ft. apart thinning to 3 best plants. Combat striped cucumber beetles by handpicking early AM when the dew makes them sluggish, or use floating row covers, removing when cukes flower. Pick frequently for best production.

PICKLING

302 Express (48 days) F-1 hybrid. This handsome pickler really lives up to its name, cranking out most of its fruits during those first three pickings in July when the market for cukes is still strong.

305 National (52 days) Not quite as early, as Northern Pickler, but fruits tend to hold quality over a longer season. Firm black-spined dark-green fruits are usually quite sweet, rarely bitter. Plants are vigorous, dependable producers.

306 Calypso (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy-yielding hybrid of gynoecious type. Fruits medium-dark green with white spines.

308 Vert de Massy French Cornichon (53 days) A superb variety for gherkin makers. The very spiny fruits should be picked when finger size for delicious tiny pickles. Vines are incredibly high yielding–they just crank out the fruits from July to frost! Fruits are slender, but tend to curve if allowed to grow too large. *Caution: Vert de Massy is too bitter for eating out of hand. It should be reserved for pickling.*

SLICING

312 Marketmore 76 (63 days) Probably the leading slicing variety in the Northeast. Dark green 8-8.5" fruits show good uniformity. Vines vigorous throughout season. Good disease resistance. Developed by Dr. Henry Munger of Cornell University.

315 Marketmore 86 (68 days) With Hollar having discontinued Spacemaster 80, we offer Marketmore 86 as the closest substitute. It has a small semi-bush vine for ease of picking, although it is not as dwarf as Spacemaster. Broad disease resistance and more vigor makes the quality of its 8" fruits superior to Spacemaster's. Not burpless.

318 Suyo Long (61 days) We regret no untreated seed available this year.

320 Lemon (68 days) Salad chefs are rediscovering this specialty variety which dates back to 1894. Heavy yields of rounded yellow-skinned 3" fruits shaped somewhat like lemons. Very crisp & sweet; never get bitter and one of the best for eating right out of the garden.

322 Hylares Middle Eastern (58 days) F-1 hybrid. Trial gardener Jeanne Griffin reports: "My husband doesn't like cukes, BUT he loved these!" The uniform glossy green smooth-skinned fruits are just so refreshing and cooling to enjoy on a hot day! They don't have any of the bitterness of American cukes. They are best picked about 5" long and popped right in your mouth. This type of salad cucumber is also known as Beit Alpha. 1 gram packet.

324 Rollinson's Telegraph (60 days) This type of European cucumber has an entirely different texture from American ones. They have long (10-12") slim smooth-skinned fruits with a very delicate mild flavor, never bitter. They must be trellised to avoid curved and misshapen fruits, but they are not hard to grow. Half gram packet.

MELONS

You Can Vine-Ripen Melons In Maine: Here's How

In five of the last six years vine-ripened melons have been the highlight of our farm trials. We offer one of the best selections of short-season melons available in any seed catalog. Melons are a tender crop with high nitrogen requirements. They love heat, cannot stand frost, and can be damaged by night temperatures below 40°F. They require some extra fussing, but oh! are the results ever worthwhile!

1) Select varieties that will ripen in your climate. Early Chaca, Earliqueen, Passport, Earligold and Yellow Doll are the best bets. Prior, Rocky Sweet, Pulsar, You Sweet Thing, Sugar Baby and Jade Star will often work in most areas. Burpee Hybrid, Pancha, Hale's Best, Ambrosia, Earli-Dew, Honeyshaw and Sweet Favorite present more of a challenge.

2) Start indoors around May 1 in peat pots, 2 or 3 seeds to a pot. Melons resent transplanting but will take without setback if their roots are not disturbed.

3) Prepare hills in advance with liberal amounts of well-rotted manure or compost. Be sure melons will not be adjacent to other crawling plants like cucumbers and winter squash. They have no chance against these more vigorous competitors!

4) Transplant at the onset of a heat wave after all danger of frost is past. Water heavily and if soil is dry place a temporary hay mulch around plants. Remove hay as soon as rain is imminent.

5) Use floating row covers over plants, but to avoid abrasion do not allow covers to touch plants. Covers are essential to protect plants from insect damage and to raise temperatures during those first vulnerable weeks. Be prepared to remove covers temporarily during drought.

6) Use black plastic mulch between plants.

7) Use a foliar feeding program to speed ripening.

8) Remove row covers before buds open. They can be replaced when you don't desire any more fruit to set.

9) To reduce rot loss, rotate ripening melons occasionally. To reduce mouse damage, place ripening melons on bricks.

10) Inspect your patch *daily* at ripening time. Check fruits for aroma and color and pull gently on those that appear to be ripe. They are ripe if the pressure causes them to slip from the vine. Charentais melons should be harvested just before this full slip stage. For watermelons, thumping should produce a low, hollow sound. Spread thumb and forefinger and press hard on fruit. If you feel any give, watermelon is ripe.

11) Enjoy an incomparable taste treat!

Charentais, Cantaloupe & muskmelon: **1 gram pkt about 35 seeds.**

Watermelon: **1 gram pkt about 24 seeds.**

CHARENTAIS MELONS

326 Early Chaca (72 days) F-1 hybrid. Also known as Flyer. We've been captivated by the flavor and aroma of these French melons! Early Chaca is the most delicious early melon we've ever grown. It is nearly a cinch to vine-ripen in Maine. Harvest the 1.5-2 lb. fruits when they develop aroma as rind begins turning orange, then ripen at room temperature for 48 hours. Slice in half crosswise; makes two perfect servings.

329 Prior (82 days) F-1 hybrid. Prior is our favorite Vilmorin Charentais. Prior ripened significantly ahead of Acor and slightly in advance of Savor in our 1991 trial. Its 2.5-lb. grey-green smooth-skinned fruits won't win any beauty contests, but will give you the bright orange flesh, rich full-bodied flavor, and deep aroma of the true Charentais. Fruits are ripe when you can smell their aroma, see a first hint of orange coloration, and slip them off the vine by giving them a vigorous tug.

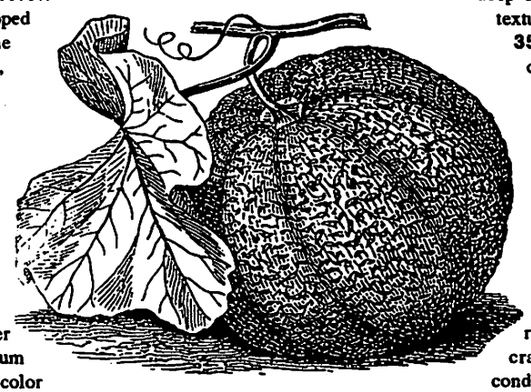
331 Pancha Charentais x Cantaloupe (89 days) F-1 hybrid. The star of our 1988 trial and Jeanne Boelsma's 1989 trial for us. You have to taste this cross between a French Charentais and American cantaloupe to experience just how good a melon can be! 2.5-3 lb. oval fruits of exceptionally smooth texture, incomparably sweet aromatic taste. Highly prolific vines just crank out the melons. Ripe at full slip. Ripening time heavily affected by weather; in warm Augusts it is midseason, but can be quite late if the nights turn cool too soon. Half gram packet.

CANTALOUPES & MUSKMELONS

Cantaloupes are named for the papal gardens of Cantalupo, Italy where some historians say the first cantaloupe was grown. They are smooth-skinned or lightly netted with few ridges. Muskmelons are usually heavily netted and deeply ribbed with larger seed cavities than cantaloupes.

332 Earliqueen Muskmelon (77 days) F-1 hybrid. Developed by Dr. Brent Loy at the University of New Hampshire, Earliqueen is a reliable early producer of 2-3 lb. fruits of uniformly good quality. A good melon to start the season.

336 Passport Cantaloupe (77 days) F-1 hybrid. A delicious green-fleshed cantaloupe developed by Dr. Loy, which ripens more than a week earlier than Rocky Sweet. For maximum sweetness harvest when skin color has turned yellow. If cool wet weather causes cracking before full ripening, harvest at first yellow blush. Texture is smooth, color ranges from whitish-green near cavity to darker green towards rind, with a subtle delectable taste.



338 Earligold Cantaloupe (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Boasts much more flavor than Sweet Granite or Alaska. Makes a concentrated set of 2.5-lb. heavily netted orange-fleshed fruits of uneven quality. The best ones are rich and musky, but some others tend to be watery. They taste best if they ripen during a warm spell. Skin will turn buff with a melony aroma when ripe. Inspect patch daily as they ripen; their holding quality is suspect.

340 Golden Gopher Muskmelon (85 days) Sorry, crop failure in 1992, none available.

341 Rocky Sweet Cantaloupe (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Green-fleshed cantaloupe features large 3 lb. round fruits with dark green netted rind. The sweet juicy flesh has a flavor reminiscent of a honeydew but with a smoother texture. Harvest when the rinds blush deep yellow before full slip and allow to finish ripening indoors. Especially if nights are cool, fruits have a tendency to develop cracks or rot spots if left on vine till full slip.

344 Pulsar Muskmelon (86 days) F-1 hybrid. Large deeply ribbed fruits consistently average 5-6 lb. Our largest weighed in at 7.5 lb. Orange flesh is slightly grainy, exceptionally sweet and aromatic. Ripens dependably with consistent high quality and a muskiness that makes you go back for more. What a treat!

347 Burpee Hybrid Muskmelon (88 days) F-1 hybrid. The first full-size vine-ripened muskmelon I ever ate was a Burpee Hybrid. What a revelation! The musky succulent 3-4 lb. fruits have been the choice of discerning market growers since 1955. Fruits heavily netted with distinctive ribbing & delectable orange flesh. Ripe at full slip.

351 Hale's Best Jumbo Muskmelon (90 days) The best open-pollinated muskmelon we've raised, this old favorite is a little late to ripen, but worth growing where adaptable. 3 lb. fruits have a deep musky flavor with a nice smooth texture.

354 Ambrosia Cantaloupe (91 days) F-1 hybrid. This sweet juicy salmon-fleshed melon is the choice of discriminating growers in areas where the season is sufficiently long. Round fruits average 4 lb. with thick, almost silky smooth flesh and very small cavity. The taste lives up to its name. Can harvest when fruits begin to blush yellow before full slip, and finish ripening indoors, as fruits tend to crack before full slip in cool conditions. *Caution: Not adaptable in short season areas.*

MISCELLANEOUS MELONS

357 Earli-Dew Honeydew (88 days) F-1 hybrid. A delicious green-fleshed smooth-skinned melon suitable for cool northern areas. Fruits 2.5-3 lb. about 5.5" diameter blush yellow when mature.

360 Honeyshaw Crenshaw (91 days) F-1 hybrid. An exotic melon adaptable to much of our area. Its rich flavor has an indescribable tang which makes you go back for more! Best of all, its teardrop shaped fruits size up to 7-10 lb. for a lot of eating enjoyment! Orange flesh. Rind turns from green to buff yellow as it ripens. Provided it has reached full size, Honeyshaw will ripen indoors even when picked green. It must be picked before full slip to avoid cracking.

WATERMELONS

363 Yellow Doll (70 days) F-1 hybrid. We usually prefer yellow-fleshed watermelons to red for their rich, sweet flavor. This is one of the earliest and sweetest of the yellows. Round, striped icebox 4-7 lb. extra-sweet fruits on a semi-compact vine. Vine ripens even when all others fail.

366 You Sweet Thing (75 days) F-1 hybrid. Round luscious rose-fleshed watermelon will produce fruits up to 12 lb. Easier to vine-ripen than any other red type we've tried. Worth a try even if you have trouble with watermelon. From Sakata in Japan.

369 Sugar Baby (80 days) The standard northern icebox watermelon type grows fruits 8-10 lb., dark green on outside and deep red on inside. Flesh quality grainier than comparable hybrids.

372 Jade Star (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Along with Baby Fun which the grower has discontinued, Jade Star stole the show in our 1990 watermelon trial, producing round dark green fruit in excess of 10 pounds. Those who tasted the one we brought to our Common Ground Fair booth that fall declared it the most delicious watermelon they'd ever had. Deep red flesh similar to that of Sugar Baby but superior in quality. New!

374 Sweet Favorite (86 days) F-1 hybrid. 1978 All-America winner from Sakata. The best oblong watermelon for the North. Consistently produces fruits in excess of 10 lb. We grew a 13-pounder in 1987. Flesh sweet, bright red. Green rind w/ dark stripes.

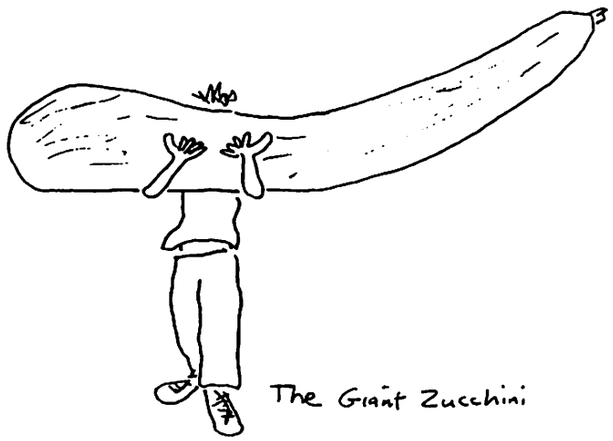
SUMMER SQUASH

Packet sows 3-6 hills; 1 oz 40 hills. Tender, will not survive frost. Sow in hills 4 ft. apart, 6 seeds/hill. Thin to 2-3 best plants. Pick squash when they are small for best flavor. Floating row covers can hasten maturity by 1 to 2 weeks.

ZUCCHINI

376 Seneca (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Early, very prolific slim medium-green fruits.

378 Seneca Butterblossom (51 days) F-1 hybrid. Bred by Robson Seed Farms to produce a prolific quantity of large, firm male blossoms which hold longer than female flowers and are preferred by chefs. This summer Joann made quesadillas with Butterblossoms and conventional blossoms to compare taste. Two out of three of us chose Butterblossoms for their sweeter creamier milder taste. By the way, Butterblossom also produces a fair number of zucchinis. Keep them picked to keep the blossoms coming. New!



The Giant Zucchini

380 Cocozelle (53 days) Italian-style zucchini with light green stripes.

383 Gold Rush (54 days) F-1 hybrid. Open plant habit and golden color make the cylindrical fruits easy to find. 1980 All-America winner has caught on with home gardeners and market growers.

YELLOW

386 Sundance (47 days) F-1 hybrid. Hybrid crookneck ripens almost 2 weeks earlier than standard Yellow Crookneck! And it keeps right on cranking out until frost finally halts it. We averaged 18 fruits per plant in 1987.

390 Seneca Prolific (51 days) F-1 hybrid. Heavy-yielding yellow straightneck squash for the North. High yields early.

394 Crookneck (58 days) Deep yellow fruits with bulbous shape and narrow, curved necks. Best when picked young. Popular since around 1900.

PATTY PAN

397 Sunburst (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Gourmets consider Patty Pan the most appetizing of the summer squashes, and Sunburst is the most attractive of the Patty Pans with its bright yellow skin. 1985 All-America winner.

WINTER SQUASH *Cucurbita frugalis*

Packets vary from 30-60 seeds, plant 6-12 hills. 1 oz sows 20-40 hills, depending upon seed size. Allow 4-6 feet per hill. Tender, not frost hardy. Heavy nitrogen feeders. Use floating row covers for earlier ripening. For best flavor and longer storage, field cure for at least 10 days after harvest, covering if hard frost threatens.

403 Table Queen Acorn (90 days) 1.5-2 lb. black-green ribbed fruits. Good for baking. Dry flesh. Best eaten within 3-4 mos. after harvest.

407 Bush Buttercup Emerald strain (80 days) Buttercup squash with a mostly bush habit. Fruits generally a lighter green than Burgess Buttercup, not as uniform or good quality but ready 2 weeks earlier, and vines take up much less space.

410 Burgess Buttercup (95 days) Sweet deep-orange flesh makes it New England's favorite winter squash. 4 lb. fruits have acorn-shaped button on the blossom end. Stem is well dried when ripe.

414 Ponca Baby Butternut (90 days) Baby butternut type. Fruits average 2 lb., ripen tan without green streaking. If Waltham Butternut requires too long a season, then Ponca is the one for you. However, Ponca does not store as well.

417 Waltham Butternut (105 days) Elegant 9-in. long tan fruits weighing 4-5 lb. Orange, dry flesh has a sweet, nutty flavor. Excellent keeper. 1970 All-America winner. *Caution: often fails to ripen in northernmost areas.*

420 Blue Hubbard, New England Strain (100 days) Bright yellow-orange dry, sweet flesh. The one to grow if you have a large family. Vines crawl all over garden; fruits average 15-20 lb. Traditional New England favorite.

424 Spaghetti (88 days) A novelty item which caught on and now has devoted followers. Attraction is the spaghetti-like strings in the flesh. Flavor is rather bland. Buff skin turns pale yellow at maturity.

GOURDS

428 Small Ornamental Mix (95 days) 8 kinds of early maturing types, with small spoon, bicolored pear & small orange most prevalent.

430 Small Warted Mix (95 days) Pear-shaped, scalloped and round warted gourds in a variety of colors and markings, including greens, white-grey combos, and yellow-green combos. Baseball sized.

432 Shenot Crown of Thorns Mix (95 days) These small gourds have pointed ribs that look like teeth. Come in a mix of colors and markings. Often called the "ghost gourd" because of its coloring and shape. Kids love to paint faces on them for decoration.

438 Large Bottle (120 days) Beware, these vines are rampant crawlers. According to Mass. market grower Eva Sommaripa, this variety makes a better birdhouse than the birdhouse gourd. Eva suggests to cut a hole about the size of a quarter with a paring knife. Take out at least some of the innards. Wrap a wire for hanging around the indented waist, fasten a loop of non-rusting wire or nylon cord around a branch, and the wrens will come. Don't hang gourds too close together, as these birds are territorial. Wrens usually nest twice a season, once in May and once in July, so you have two chances. If you take gourd inside for the winter, it will probably last a second season.

PUMPKINS

442 Baby Pam (99 days) Agway pie pumpkin has deep orange color and excellent uniformity. Best of all, it vine ripens 80-90% of its fruits even in a bad year. Fruits average 3-5 lb., slightly smaller and earlier ripening than New England Pie with the same excellent quality.

445 New England Pie (102 days) The standard small sugar pumpkin, ideal for pies. Has been a favorite since around 1860. Fruits average 5 lb.

448 Young's Beauty (105 days) If Autumn Gold's ability to color before maturity doesn't impress you, and its tendency to produce irregularly shaped fruits disturbs you, you may want to switch back to the open-pollinated Young's Beauty. We've decided we prefer the Beauty's 10-15 lb. dark orange-skinned pumpkins in the classic round shape. *Caution: May not ripen in northernmost areas.*

452 Connecticut Field (115 days) Big pumpkin for Jack O'Lanterns gets 15-25 lb., sometimes more. *Ripens for us in good years, but often we must pick green & sun cure.*

455 Big Max (120 days) Your kids can have fun growing this. They will need your help moving it, though, because it typically weighs 50-100 lb. and measures up to 70" in circumference! It makes a great Jack O'Lantern. Or, if you don't carve it, you can use it as a temporary chair! *Seed in short supply, order early! Caution: May not ripen in short season areas.*

WINTER SQUASH *Cucurbita inflata*

459 Burpee's Early Acorn Hybrid (84 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweeter and drier than other acorns we've tried, this was one of 1987's big surprises. Large top-quality fruits get up to 4 lb., yet ripen a week ahead of Table Queen. Saves some space with its large bush habit.

462 Cream of the Crop Acorn (95 days) F-1 hybrid. If you are an acorn squash devotee, here is an opportunity to try something different, and at the same time, help reduce our 7-year supply of seed! The seed of this novel creamy white acorn with moister flesh than Table Queen deserves a better fate than to sit unwanted in our warehouse! 1990 All-America Selection.

466 Sweet Mama (88 days) F-1 hybrid. If you like buttercup squash you should try Sweet Mama, a grey-green, drum-shaped buttercup type without the cup. Significantly earlier than Burgess with outstanding sweet flavor. My favorite large winter squash. 1979 All-America winner.

468 Pasta Spaghetti (90 days) F-1 hybrid. Although she's not a real squash fan, Nikos says spaghetti squash is one of the most maligned vegetables. Pasta could change that. Its rich yellow flesh has a flavor that stands on its own—not just as the underpinning for the more traditional toppings. Medium-vined plants set 8 in. cream-colored 2-2.5 lb. fruits which ripen to a light yellow. New!

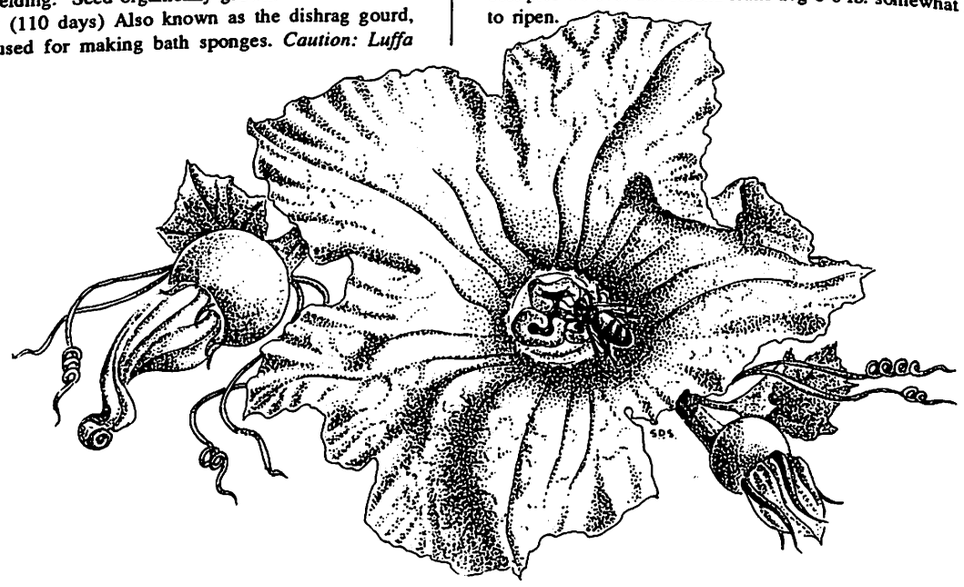
469 Delicata (100 days) Not only are the ivory-colored fruits with dark green stripes lovely, but also the flavor is unsurpassed. Fruits are small, weigh 1-2 lb. and are excellent keepers. We slice them in thin strips and bake them for a sweet treat. We go through a lot of them each season! We offer a select strain with oval fruits that has proven superior in trials. Seed organically grown in Oregon.

470 Sweet Dumpling (100 days) Our Japanese supplier again has untreated seed. We were going to drop this variety until Bud Wallace said they tasted as good as Burgess Buttercup. While we would debate this opinion, we cannot dispute that these elegant ivory-colored fruits with green stripes, shaped somewhat like miniature pumpkins, look so stunning that they sell themselves on the stand. Fruits avg. about 1 lb. Dry orange flesh is tasty only when dead ripe; underripe fruits will be starchy and insipid.

472 Red Kuri (92 days) AKA Uchiki Kuri. All agree the spectacular red-orange fruits are among the most attractive squashes. But comments on their flavor havc ranged from "the best winter squash" to "glorified zucchini, flavor like water." We think the truth lies somewhere in between. We like the dry flesh of this Japanese squash.

475 Green Hokkaido (98 days) Slate-green fruits with thick yellow very dry flesh have outstanding eating quality. Ribbed and rounded fruits slightly smaller than buttercups. Not high-yielding. Seed organically grown.

478 Luffa (110 days) Also known as the dishrag gourd, dried and used for making bath sponges. *Caution: Luffa requires a long season. Start indoors and culture like melons.* We recommend trellising if you want your squashes to remain straight.



PUMPKINS

480 Jack Be Little (95 days) Tiny ornamental pumpkins weigh only about a half pound. They're great for decorations and a big hit with kids. Flattened, heavily ribbed with vigorous stems.

483 Autumn Gold (98 days) F-1 hybrid. Even northernmost growers can vine-ripen medium-sized pumpkins with 1987 All-America winner Autumn Gold. 10-15 lb. fruits are yellow, not green, when immature; ripen to a deep orange.

488 Rouge Vif D'étampes (105 days) This spectacular French heirloom turns the pumpkin patch into a glowing blaze with its deeply ridged burnt-orange to red fruits. Pumpkins are flat, quite variable in size, ranging from about 7 lb. to upwards of 30 lb. and make great decorative Jack O'Lanterns. Kids are really intrigued by their color. Strictly speaking, this is a squash, not a pumpkin, and the flesh is not as deep orange or as flavorful as that of the pie pumpkins.

490 Frosty (105 days) F-1 hybrid. Fills the need for a pumpkin larger than Autumn Gold, but earlier ripening than Connecticut Field. Fruits average 15 lb. with nice uniform round shape, and good color early. Semi-bush plant habit saves space.

495 Triple Treat (110 days) We grew these looking for a variety with hulless seeds. What we found was a surprise: The seeds do have paper-thin hulls suitable for raw treats or roasting if you're not fussy. But the real surprise was the quality of the thick orange flesh which made some of the best pies we ever ate. Round fruits avg 6-8 lb. somewhat late to ripen.

CARROTS

1/8 oz packet sows 35 ft; 1 oz 280 ft. Very hardy. Early carrots can be sown by late April. Can take up to 3 weeks to germinate; keep rows from drying out for faster emergence. Sow carrots for winter storage in June or July. Thinning is critical: At 3" high thin to 1/2" apart, at 6" thin again to 1" apart.

502 Thumbelina (52 days) This 1992 All-America winner from Petoseed was the best tasting and most uniform of the Parisian types in our trial. Parisian carrots are suitable for even the heaviest clay soils because they make round balls 1.5" in diameter. They mature very early and are best harvested when young and tender. They have a creamy texture when cooked, which is the best way to eat them.

506 Kinko 6 inch (55 days) This Chantenay type is an excellent early season choice. Conical, stump-rooted carrots of deep color and sweet flavor. Good cold soil emergence.

508 Minicor (55 days) Another excellent choice for 1st baby carrots of summer. So named for its very small cores. Very slender roots 6-7" long, of exceptionally sweet flavor. Amsterdam/baby Nantes type.

516 Scarlet Nantes (68 days) Old-time favorite Nantes variety with bright orange roots averaging 6-7".

518 Nantes Fancy (68 days) A classy open-pollinated Nantes. Roots 7" long with exceptionally good color, flavor. Very uniform. Excellent keeper. Has been our most popular carrot for years.

523 Danvers 126 (75 days) Old-time open-pollinated variety considered a fine storage carrot. Orange red roots 7-7.5" long, 2-2.5" across taper to a blunt end. Salzer's offered an ounce of seed for a dime and a pound for a dollar in 1927.

525 Mokum (48 days) F-1 hybrid. Customers let us know that we erred when we dropped Mokum. Its earliness, slenderness, and terrific taste (best tasting of 23 varieties in our summer, 1991 test) offset its flaws. Mokum is a blunt Amsterdam forcing type which sizes extremely quickly but with short, weak tops. Because roots will push out of the ground and develop green shoulders, it should be harvested young. We recommend Estelle for a more versatile full-season carrot.

527 Estelle (56 days) F-1 hybrid. Last year our supplier misrepresented Sweetness and Estelle as the same variety. We have had both in our trials and have developed a marked preference for Estelle. In fact, we think Estelle is unsurpassed as a home garden carrot. It is among the earliest to size in the spring. It won our July, 1989, taste test and retained enough flavor to still come in 2nd in September, becoming the only carrot we've ever tried that kept its quality over such a long period. Its good interior color and sweet Nantes flavor has won raves. If you were disappointed with Sweetness, please give Estelle a try.

529 Clarion (60 days) F-1 hybrid. With its exceptional crispness, deep orange color and narrow core, Clarion outperforms Harris' Pioneer, my one-time favorite in this class. Clarion sizes early, so is suitable for both early and mid-season carrots. Makes classy-looking roots, very long for a Nantes, with outstanding taste. Very small seed.

OTHER ROOTS

BEETS

1/8 oz packet sows 20 ft, 1 oz about 180 ft. Hardy. Can be sown almost as soon as ground can be worked. Thin for use as greens. Lutz variety must be thinned to 4 in. apart, others require less rigorous thinning.

532 Early Wonder Tall Top (48 days) Quick emergence in cold soil and attractive purple tops make this the one to grow for early beet greens and bunching beets.

534 Red Ace (50 days) F-1 hybrid. Sweet early season beets. Market growers will really go for its uniformity and perfect shape. Very similar to Early Wonder but more refined. Purple tops.

536 Chioggia (55 days) This Italian home garden beet attracts attention with its alternating interior rings of pink and white when you slice it open. It is also noteworthy for its light red color and exceptional sweetness. Green tops. New!

537 Burpee's Golden (55 days) Gains in popularity each year and now a market specialty. Roots are golden instead of red, very sweet, and do not bleed like red beets.

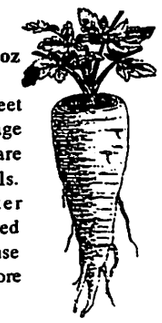
539 Formanova (56 days) Also known as Forono. Customers demanded its return to our list. Cylindrical beet grows 6" long. A good pickling or processing beet.

542 Lutz Green Leaf (60 days) Also known as Winter Keeper, this is the best one to grow for winter storage. Fruits remain sweet even when large. Tops are glossy green without any purple. For good-size roots thin to 4" apart. For a special sweet treat, try baking big ones for about an hour.

544 Detroit Dark Red Medium Top (60 days) Standard late variety for home gardeners and canners. Globular, smooth, uniform roots with tender ox-blood red flesh. Variety dates back to 1892.

PARSNIPS

1/8 oz packet sows 25 ft, 1 oz about 200 ft.



547 Harris Model (120 days) Sweet flavored, smooth tapered roots average 10". For better performance, prepare raised beds, especially in heavy soils. Parsnips taste sweeter after overwintering— a real spring treat! Seed is short lived; if you are planning to use old seed, germ test in paper towels before sowing.

RADISHES

1/8 oz packet sows 15 ft, 1 oz 100 ft. Hardy. Can be sown early. Easy to grow, quick to ripen and go by; make succession plantings. Daikon radishes take longer to maturity, hold longer, require only 1 planting.

550 Cherry Belle (25 days) A good smooth red-skinned bunching radish making uniform balls 3/4" across with firm white flesh.

552 Easter Egg (25 days) Kids love this fascinating radish which comes in shades of pink, purple, red, violet & white. Still good even when large.

554 Champion (25 days) Smooth scarlet roots with firm mild flesh grow quickly to edible size.

557 French Breakfast (26 days) Medium-length scarlet root with a white tip. An old favorite, though we usually have them for lunch!

560 White Icicle (30 days) Q: When is an icicle hot? A: When it's a White Icicle Radish! Firm tender all-white roots for the home garden.

562 Omny Daikon (65 days) F-1 hybrid. "Daikon" means "big root" in Japanese. According to Takii, more acreage is planted to Daikon than any other vegetable crop in Japan. Omny is a refined daikon for market growers. Roots are fatter, shorter and have a classier appearance than Tokinashi. They grow vigorously in cool soil and are very slow to bolt. 1.5 gram packet.

565 Tokinashi Daikon (70 days) Large white roots of this oriental radish can exceed a foot in length. This variety is well adapted to spring planting, doesn't bolt, and makes crisp and pungent roots not always uniformly straight. Seed in short supply, order early!

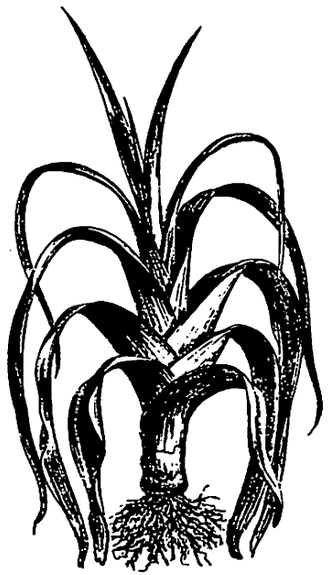
RUTABAGAS & TURNIPS

1/8 oz packet sows almost 40 ft, 1 oz about 400 ft. Hardy members of Crucifer family (same as Cabbage). Thinning is critical for full-sized roots.

568 American Purple Top Rutabaga (95 days) Purple-top roots with pale yellow flesh. Excellent uniformity.

571 Purple Top White Globe Turnip (50 days) Popular variety with purple tops and white bottoms.

574 Gilfeather® Turnip (85 days) An heirloom variety either developed or discovered by John Gilfeather (1865-1944) of Wardsboro, Vt., and salvaged by market growers William and Mary Lou Schmidt. Gilfeather is sweeter and later to mature than other turnips, and does not get woody even at softball size. Tastes better after frost. 1.5 gram packet.



ALIMENTARY ALLIA

1/16 oz packet about 450-600 seeds, 1 oz 7,000-10,000. Start indoors in Feb. or March and transplant out in May. Set leeks 6-12" apart, onions 4-6". Harvest onions after tops fall, field cure about 10 days. Onions survive light frosts.

577 King Richard Leek (75 days) We've grown both King Richard and Inverno, and we think King Richard is the better. It is heavier yielding, can withstand light September frosts, and makes long thick delicately flavored stalks.

580 Nebraska Leek (90 days) Nebraska is a really broad soup leek which has good frost resistance and can be harvested till very late fall. The best late leek in our trial.

581 Red Beard Scallion (60 days) A vigorous crispy colorful scallion from Japan. Outer shaft develops bright red color in cool weather. Underneath flesh is white. New!

582 Evergreen Hardy White Scallion (65 days) Also known as Nebuka. Hardy variety can be overwintered even in severe climates for a real April treat.

ONIONS

584 Barletta Mini (70 days) Forms 1.5" silky white bulbs, ripens around the same time as peas.

587 Early Yellow Globe (100 days) Medium-hard yellow onion with thin neck averaging 2.5-3" across. Suitable for storage till midwinter.

589 Southport White Globe (100 days) Answers our need for a white onion variety. Globular medium-sized bulbs with delicate snowy scales will keep through first part of winter.

591 Copra (104 days) F-1 hybrid. Hard, medium-sized storage onions with blocky round shapes and thin necks. Very popular among commercial growers.

593 Southport Red Globe (105 days) Purple-red round bulbs will store 4-6 months under proper conditions. Heirloom variety offered by Olds in 1915.

596 Sweet Sandwich (110 days) F-1 hybrid. Our choice for those customers who have been asking for a milder storage onion. As they store, the large onions mellow.

598 Walla Walla Sweet Spanish (125 days) This onion became famous in the Pacific Northwest for its juicy, sweet flavor. It comes from Walla Walla, Wa., where it can be wintered over. In our harsher climate it must be sown in the spring for fall harvest. Large onions are known for their mildness as soon as they come out of the ground. They will not store. Seed is becoming difficult to find and is in short supply this year. Please order early.

GREENS

Chards: **1/16 oz packet sows 12 ft, 1 oz plants 200 ft.** Hardy. Endives: **1/16 oz packet sows 40 ft, 1 oz 650 ft.** Mustards: **1/16 oz packet sows about 45 ft, 1 oz 700 ft.** Keep cutting for continuous production. Parsley: **1/16 oz packet sows 25 ft, 1 oz 400 ft.** Very hardy. Very slow to germinate (up to 30 days). Use radishes to mark rows.

600 Arugula (47 days) Also known as Rouquette or Rocket. Musky green will spice up your salad. Much better when grown for fall crop, as will bolt readily in heat. A prime ingredient in tangy mesclun mixes. We have switched to a more vigorous strain. Few people are indifferent to arugula: Most of us love it, a few—including Joann—find it inedible. Almost unknown 10 years ago, it is now so popular that we ordered a 50-pound bag of seed!

602 Fordhook Giant Swiss Chard (50 days) Broad white stems, leaves dark green and savoyed with white veins. The standard variety. Very hardy.

606 Ruby Red Rhubarb Chard (59 days) Deep crimson stalks, dark-green leaves. Very hardy.

610 Curly Cress (20 days) Bright-green tightly ruffled leaves can be cut as soon as they are a couple of inches tall. Peppery flavor enlivens salads.

612 Broadleaf Cress (40 days) Also known as Upland Cress or cressy greens. Begin cutting when leaves are 3-4" long. Dark green glossy leaves have intense heat.

615 Très Fine Maraichere Endive (42 days) Large frizzy endive with very fine ribs suitable for late spring and early summer harvests. Known to chefs as frisée.

618 Lorca Endive (52 days) The curliest and most spread-out of the endives in our trial. Unlike TFM, the leaves are curly, not frizzy. Makes a beautiful plant with large, deep, thick heads which hold a long time.

622 Broad Leaved Batavian Endive (85 days) Also known as Escarole. Smooth dark-green broad outer leaves with creamy yellow closely bunched center leaves.

625 Large-Leaf Round Mâche (60 days) This is a vigorous-growing large-leaf strain of corn salad, the peasant green that has now gained favor in higher social strata. Mâche has a unique nutty flavor that really enhances salads and is also one of the hardiest of all greens.

629 Green Wave Mustard (45 days) Bright green color. Hot mustardy flavor. Will come back when cut; slow to bolt. Prime ingredient in mesclun.

631 Fordhook Fancy Mustard (45 days) A fancy frilly mustard with a real tang. Bolts fairly readily, so we recommend succession planting.

633 Red Orach (38 days) Also known as Mountain Spinach, this beautiful red-purple plant thrives in cool weather and should be sown as soon as the ground can be worked. Its spinach-shaped leaves have a mild flavor, and should be pinched back to retard bolting. A colorful addition to mesclun. *Order early, seed in short supply.*

635 Forest Green Parsley (75 days) Combination double & triple curled with long, upright stems. Holds color well all season. Soaking seed 8-12 hours will hasten otherwise slow germination.

638 Plain Leaf Parsley (80 days) Flat, glossy dark-green leaves with strong parsley flavor.

646 Sorrel (60 days) Perennial often known as sour grass likes cool weather, acid soil, and plenty of water. Lemony flavored sword-shaped leaves add tang to soups and salads. To maintain steady supply of tender leaves, keep cutting and never let seed stalks mature. Makes a tasty spring tonic in salads.

SPINACH

Packet sows 45 ft, 1 oz plants 150-200 ft. Very hardy. Must be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring to avoid early bolting. For fall crop try late Jul-Aug sowing; to overwinter, sow late Aug-Sept. Heavy nitrogen requirements. Hint: Pick large leaves often for heavier production.

650 Indian Summer (39 days) F-1 hybrid. A high-yielding dark-green spinach with partly crinkled leaves. Seems to require warmer soil than Long Standing Bloomsdale, but it is much more bolt-resistant in warm weather.

654 Winter Bloomsdale (42 days) Dark-green savoyed variety recommended for early spring and fall plantings because of tolerance to cold temperatures.

656 Long Standing Bloomsdale (42 days) The standard crinkly leaved spinach. Very good cold emergence. Recent hybrids surpass it in production and bolt resistance. David Landreth, founder of the Landreth Seed Company, since 1784 the oldest continuous seed dealership in the US, developed the original Bloomsdale Spinach, forerunner of this type.

660 Tyee (44 days) F-1 hybrid. Outstanding every year in our tests. Outperforms other varieties both in yields and ability to stand. Holds a week longer than other kinds. Upright habit. Leaves very savoyed.

664 New Zealand Spinach or **Tetragone** (52 days) Don't let the name fool you. This is not a true spinach. Doesn't look like one or taste like one. But it stands through the hot summer when regular spinach bolts, and some find it an acceptable substitute. Will withstand frosts down to the low 20s. Nut-like seeds are customarily slow, poor germinators. Be patient and don't give up too soon. Only a few plants are needed to fill in your patch.

ORIENTAL GREENS

Mustard: 1/16 oz packet sows 40 ft, approx 15,600 seeds per oz. Pac Choi: 1/16 oz packet sows 30 ft, approx 12,500 seeds per oz. Chinese Cabbage: 1/16 oz packet sows 25 ft, approx 9,500 seeds per oz.

666 Senposai (40 days) F-1 hybrid. This exciting new green, developed in Japan, is a cross between Japanese Mustard Spinach (Komatsuna) and regular cabbage. Its round medium-green leaves have a lighter taste than collard greens and are wonderful in Okonami Yaki. Best of all, Senposai stands the entire summer and goes well into fall before bolting! Open plant habit needs 12-18 in. per plant. New!

668 Mizuna Mustard (40 days) Vigorous Japanese mustard produces slender white stalks with deeply cut and fringed dark green leaves. Not pungent. Only one planting needed for full season production. Just keep it cut. Biennial, slower to bolt. Essential mesclun ingredient.

672 Red Giant Mustard (45 days) Its large purple-tinted savoyed leaves make the 18" plants very decorative. Gene compares their taste to horseradish. I prefer to call it "peppery." It is less hot during cool weather. This Japanese mustard is a standard ingredient in spicy mesclun mixes.

675 Tatsoi (45 days) Also known as tah tsai. Spoon-shaped thick dark-green leaves make compact rosettes with mild brassica flavor. Good stir-fried. Will come back when cut. Our purchaser Nikos Kavanya of GreenGenes Farm first brought it to our attention in 1988, and it has become an essential ingredient in our salads and mesclun.

678 Mei Qing Choi (45 days) We regret that once again our Japanese supplier has no untreated seed available for this baby pac choi. We hope to locate some for 1994.

680 Prize Choy Pac Choi (50 days) Classy pac choi with celery-like white stems and vase-shaped 15-18" tall heads. Seed organically grown.

684 Blues Chinese Cabbage (52 days) F-1 hybrid. Better bolt resistance, disease resistance and taste than Nagoda 50. Flavor is relatively pungent. Suitable for planting early spring through July.

686 Kintsai (Chinese Celery) (75 days) Also known as soup celery. Slow to germinate and grow. The leaves resemble plain leaf parsley, only shorter and a much lighter yellowish-green. Taste is somewhat between parsley and celery without Mitsuba's harshness. Used in salad, soups and pickling. New!

688 Tricolor Salad Amaranth (50 days) Also known as Joseph's Coat. This could easily have been listed with everlastings for the tall purplish-red seed spires which it sends up later in the summer. Earlier in the year its young green leaves overlaid with burgundy red add zesty colors and flavor to salads.

OPEN-POLLINATED BRASSICA

Half gram packet about 150 seeds, sows 10-12 ft, 2 grams sow 45 ft. About 8,000 seeds per oz. Hardy. May be started indoors Mar.-Apr. for setting out in May, or direct-seeded in May or June for fall crop. Kale and collards should be direct-seeded in July for Sept. maturity. Require warm temperatures to germinate, but need 60s during seedling stage for optimal growth. Higher temperatures make seedlings leggy. Heavy feeders; for best growth, need regular moisture and 2-3 ft. spacing (1 ft. for kale and collards). Combat cabbage loopers with dipel. Use floating row covers to keep out flea beetles. When cauliflower heads first appear, bend leaves over curd to prevent heads from discoloring. Some brassica varieties perform poorly in hot summers. Cauliflower and broccoli are damaged by hard frosts, especially in spring.

702 Umpqua Broccoli (95 days) An open-pollinated broccoli with medium-size tight heads developed by Tim Peters near the Umpqua River in Oregon. Makes 5-6" heads that are more regular and darker green than Waltham 29, and produces plenty of side shoots. A small percentage of the plants are inferior throwbacks with smaller heads.

705 Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage (63 days) Standard old variety with compact medium 2-3 lb. pointy heads. A good early variety originally from England; around since the 1800s. Olds sold it for 15¢ an ounce in 1915.

708 Laso Red Cabbage (75 days) Slightly dwarfed variety with attractive round 2-3 lb. heads. Few wrapper leaves. Also spelled Lasso.

712 Dominant Cauliflower (94 days) Where adaptable, Dominant produces a beautiful fall crop of elegant 4-6 lb. heads. It does not perform well in sandy soils under dry conditions, but on highly fertile loams and clay soils it is a star. Suitable only for late crops.

716 Champion Collards (60 days) Rich dark strain selected to stand longer. Resembles kale, but not savoyed. Thin to 12" apart for good size. Best as a fall crop. For greens into November; popular in the South for greens throughout the winter.

719 Konserva Kale (60 days) Heavier yielding than Vates. Plants grow 2-2.5 ft. tall, leaves curl in cold weather. Very nutritious and exceptionally cold hardy.

722 Red Russian Kale (60 days) A Raggedy Jack type with oakleaf foliage which colors up after fall frosts. Red and purple leaves change to a dark green when cooked. Vigorous edible landscape plant has proven a big hit with customers. Seed grown by Tim Peters in Oregon.

726 Early White Vienna Kohlrabi (58 days) Early dwarf variety with short tops and medium-sized stems. Bulbs have white, crisp, tender flesh with a pungent taste. I finally discovered last year that I like this vegetable. The trick is to harvest young; then it tastes like a humble version of the globe artichoke. If you wait too long, the texture turns tough, woody, and inedible.

HYBRID BRASSICA

BROCCOLI

730 Packman (73 days) F-1 hybrid. The best choice for earliest broccoli, since we cannot get seed for our old favorite Bravo. Packman produces 6-7" flat-topped heads. Usually reliable but will button if stressed by extreme cold or excessive moisture. From Petoseed.

734 Emperor (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Growers' choice because it has the most perfectly domed heads which stay very tight on long stems. Heads avg. 6-8", quite uniform except in very hot weather. The best producer of side shoots we've seen, continuing nonstop till cold weather, some big enough to be marketable as main heads! By far our best selling broccoli.

737 Premium Crop (82 days) F-1 hybrid. Long the standard main crop broccoli for commercial growers. Uniform, dependable with large 8" heads. Very few side shoots. Harvest early in rainy weather to avoid rot in centers. 1975 AAS winner from Takii in Japan.

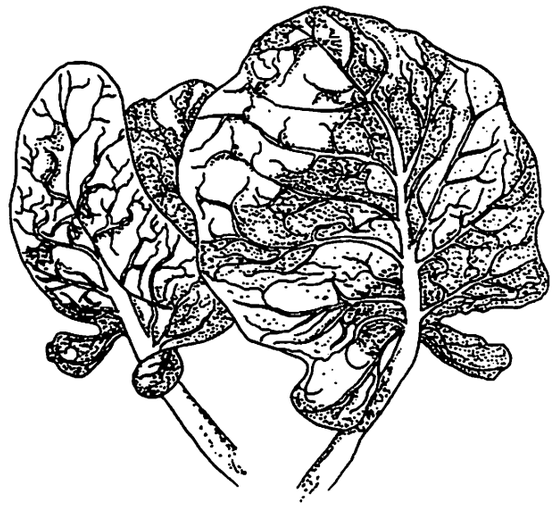
740 Green Valiant (90 days) F-1 hybrid. An excellent fall broccoli, but makes irregular heads in midsummer heat. Compact plants with very dense light green heads on heavy stems. Even at 8-9" diameter, heads remain extremely tight. 2nd only to Emperor as prolific side shoot producer. The best broccoli for freezing.

744 Arcadia (94) F-1 hybrid. Growers who like Green Valiant's dense heads but are put off by their light green color will appreciate Arcadia's frosty bluish-green heads with very refined, small beads that hold a long time. Arcadia was the only broccoli which held its own in our trial during the hot summer of 1989, looking even better in 1990, both in summer and fall, and grew in one day from barely harvestable to humungous in the heat of 1991. Gently mounded dome-shaped heads are consistently of marketable quality. *The best broccoli for midsummer.*

748 Romanesco (120 days) Open-pollinated. Romanesco is a unique Italian broccoli rediscovered as part of the renewed interest in gourmet vegetables. When it is grown well, it is one of the most beautiful plants in the garden with its cone-shaped, somewhat irregular whorl of chartreuse florets. When it is not well grown, the whorls can be small and ugly. The trick is to maintain extremely high soil fertility. We had fantastic results planting in raised beds with 8" of well-rotted manure. Well-grown plants are huge, and need about 10 square ft. of space each. Should be started indoors in March or April and transplanted out in late May or June. Maturity is irregular and can occur any time between Aug. and Oct.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

752 Prince Marvel (110 days) F-1 hybrid. Nikos' inspiration to replace Jade Cross E with the Prince proved very popular with customers. Compared to Jade, Marvel has firmer and smoother sprouts, which are more uniform and less likely to rot at the bottom or to grow large and loose. But the real reason to try Marvel is taste. Nikos says, "Until I cooked up Prince Marvel I was definitely not a brussels sprouts fan and all 4 of my kids hated them. Now we all clamor for more." For best results, start indoors in spring and transplant into very rich soil. Sprouts taste better after light frosts and can be harvested into December some years.



CABBAGE

754 Flash (64 days) F-1 hybrid. Many families prefer small cabbage heads these days. Flash fills the bill with very early production of 4-5" heads weighing only about 2 lb. Its compact plants can be spaced closer than other varieties, yielding dark-green globes with short cores which will hold several weeks in the field. New!

756 Grenadier (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Has looked good in our plots several years in a row. Grenadier is one of the earliest to head up to decent size. The slightly flattened 3-5 lb. heads are very solid.

760 Perfect Action (73 days) F-1 hybrid. We don't like superlatives like "perfect" in variety names, but in this case the name fits. These early round dark-green 2-4 lb. heads have very short cores and sweet, juicy flavor. Compact plants may be spaced closely. A perfect variety for the home gardener.

764 Grand Prize (76 days) F-1 hybrid. The top choice in Jeanne Griffin's 1989 early cabbage trial for us. "Has the extra size, sweet juicy flavor, and classy looks uncharacteristic of early varieties!" says Jeanne. Slightly flattened heads average 5 lb. with tight wrapper leaves. Unfortunately, we will have to drop this variety unless sales pick up.

766 Julius Savoy (80 days) F-1 hybrid. We've trialed a number of savoy cabbages and Julius is head and wrappers above the rest. Julius is remarkable for its heavily savoyed 4-5 lb. tight blue-green heads ripening just before midseason. Each is a uniform perfectly proportioned globe. Julius will just draw you into the cabbage patch to admire it. We wouldn't have believed a green cabbage could be so handsome. New!

768 Perfect Ball (84 days) F-1 hybrid. Larger midseason version of Perfect Action is our best-selling cabbage variety for good reason. It stands out for its flavor, density, uniformity, classy appearance and ability to hold in the field for a long time. 5-6 lb. heads with wrapper leaves so tight even cabbage worms seem sometimes to be denied entrance.

772 Super Red 80 (80 days) F-1 hybrid. Super Red 80 ripens after Laso, but well before Ruby Perfection, with tight round medium-dark red heads in the 3-5 lb. range. Fancy appearance will please market growers.

774 Ruby Perfection (85 days) F-1 hybrid. This fancy midseason type has produced some of the loveliest cabbage we've ever seen: solid deep purple-red globe-shaped heads in the 4-6 pound range, occasionally 8 pounds. Because this variety has had so many seed crop failures in the recent past, you may want to consider purchasing a 2-year supply.

CAULIFLOWER

775 Majestic (68 days) F-1 hybrid. Here is a reliable early reasonably sized cauliflower suitable for summer production. Heads average 5-6", weighing from .6 to 1 lb. with good color. In our trial, heads produced in late Aug. during the only heat wave of the summer were completely free of defects. New!

776 Snow Crown (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Makes cauliflower a cinch to grow. Dependable producer of uniform 6-7" heads early summer through October. Drought resistant. Very early. Some tendency for pink heads in adverse conditions. 1975 All-America winner from Takii.

780 Montano (76 days) F-1 hybrid. Received highest rating in 1991 cauliflower trial. Reliable producer of 2-3 lb. domed heads with few defects. Performs best after the peak heat of summer is past, but before autumn's onset, when it makes good size and has excellent holding ability.

784 Violet Queen (80 days) F-1 hybrid. About halfway between broccoli & cauliflower, each plant sets one purple head which doesn't require tying. No side shoots form. A tasty novelty for adding color to salads and dips. Turns light green when blanched.

790 Candid Charm (95 days) F-1 hybrid. Charm produces large curds, in the same class as Dominant, but less fussy. Holds snow-white color a long time. Recommended for fall crops only. We've grown some awesome heads. Our largest, 12x14", weighed 6.5 lb. and won a $5 bet. Most were in 3-4 lb. range.

KALE

794 Winterbor (60 days) F-1 hybrid. Winterbor was the most vigorous grower in our 1990 fall kale trial, showing the best cold hardiness and the richest color. Curled leaves are highly ruffled.

LETTUCE BEGIN

1 gram packet sows 25 ft; 2 grams 50 ft; 1 oz 500-700 ft. May be started indoors in March and at regular intervals thereafter, or sowed outdoors as soon as ground can be worked. Hardy. All save icebergs tolerate heavy frost. Grow best in cool weather, many kinds suffer bottom rot and tipburn in heat; select summer varieties carefully. Sow every 2 weeks for continuous supply. Lettuce will not head unless thinned frequently & ruthlessly to final distance of 1 ft. Heavy nitrogen feeders. Lettuces are leaf types except where specified.

801 Black Seeded Simpson (42 days) The earliest and most popular looseleaf variety. Large loose crumpled juicy light-green leaves. Does not stand heat well; sow early as the ground can be worked. Heirloom variety, offered by Olds in 1915.

805 Salad Bowl (46 days) Bright-green notched leaves form compact rosette. Stands hot weather better than Black Seeded Simpson.

808 Red Salad Bowl (46 days) Compact rosettes of spectacular bronze-red oakleaves. Has become one of our most popular lettuces. We ordered 50 pounds of seed for 1993.

811 Tom Thumb Baby Bibb (46 days) One-salad lettuce. Miniature butterhead type which makes a small tightly bunched head early. Outer leaves light-medium green, centers creamy white. Very attractive for early markets.

814 Prizehead (48 days) Crinkly outer leaves tinged with red. Superior flavor. Very popular market type. Bolts in heat.

815 Red Sails (49 days) We welcome back this 1985 All-America winner from Petoseed whose name has become almost synonymous with red leaf lettuce. Red Sails is delicious, slow to become bitter or to bolt even in heat, and a most attractive large plant with splashes of purplish-red leaves. *Seed in very short supply, order early. Limit 1 packet per customer.*

817 Buttercrunch Bibb (50 days) A 1963 All-America selection. Dark-green outer leaves with creamy center heart. Slow to bolt. Along with Red Sails and Red Salad Bowl, our best-selling lettuce.

822 Kagraner Sommer Bibb (58 days) Makes elegant pale-green heads of exceptional quality. Its real claim to fame is its reluctance to bolt even in midsummer heat.

825 Winter Density Bibb/Romaine (60 days) Is it a bibb lettuce or a romaine? Doesn't matter, either way it's one of Gene's favorites. He says the eating quality is superb. Starts out looking like a bibb with dark green leaves. Wrapper leaves fold tightly, forms a head like a romaine when mature.

827 Majestic Red Romaine (60 days) Its fancy savoyed rich bronze-red leaves make it a real stunner. Cylindrical "head" has somewhat spreading habit. One of the slowest-bolting romaines in our trial.

831 Parris Island Cos (68 days) The standard market romaine. Upright heads 8-9" tall self-fold to form compact head. Interior greenish-white. Resistant to tipburn and bolting even in heat.

835 Empire Iceberg (72 days) Used as a substitute for King Crown on our 1987 order, we found it superior in our grow-out. Heads not as large as King Crown, but less prone to center rot or softness. Slightly larger than Ithaca.

LETTUCE CONTINUE

840 Green Ice (45 days) Customers asked us to list Burpee's well-known variety. This shiny crinkly looseleaf with fringed leaf margins is firm and crunchy in salads. Slow to bolt, but gets tough in the centers.

843 Brunia (46 days) Vilmorin's bronze oakleaf type is offered as a replacement for Cocarde, which it resembles. Its mixture of rusty and green colors will stand out in any lettuce patch.

845 Red Oakleaf (46 days) Shaped like green oakleaf, but develops deep red color in full sun.

849 Royal Oakleaf (50 days) The most attractive green oakleaf, recommended for market growers. Darker than Lingua di Canarino, and larger.

854 Sierra Batavian (50 days) This red-tinged French Batavian is reknowned for its extraordinary seedling vigor, resistance to tipburn and reluctance to bolt even in midsummer heat. Has compact upright form. A favorite among market growers, it especially stands out in late July when others have rotted or bolted.

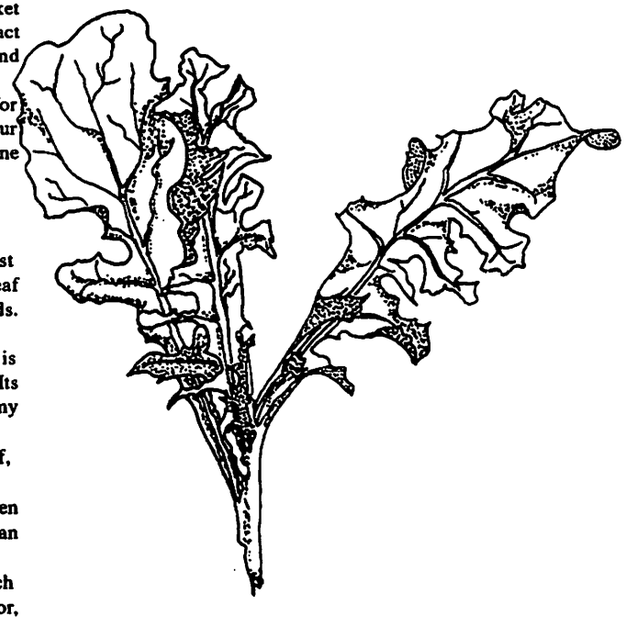
856 Waldmann's (50 days) Large, handsome crinkly-leaved heads of bright green lettuce. The most attractive green leaf Grand Rapids type for market. We prefer its appearance and texture to that of Green Ice, but admit that it is the more bitter of the two in heat.

859 New Red Fire (51 days) Offered as a substitute for Red Sails in 1992, Fire won a place in its own right for its deserved popularity with commercial growers. Fire has Sails' characteristic ruffled leaves, similar though slightly lighter coloration, and good size. Best of all, Fire was absolutely the last to bolt in our lettuce patch, still holding on July 29! Seed from Japan.

862 Royal Red (52 days) Even in a patch like ours with 70 types of lettuce in variegated colors, the brilliant rich cherry-red hue of its crinkly leaved open head really stands out! Grows slowly but tolerates heat fairly well. Unmatched color makes it a sensation!

868 Pirat Butterhead (55 days) Elegant bronzed large butterhead always looks good in the trial. Has a delicious smooth taste, and holds well except in prolonged wet spells. Seed organically grown.

871 Nancy Butterhead (58 days) Growers will be interested in this elegant butterhead which makes extra-large very tight heads. Tasty & holds well for this type.



VEGETABLE PLANTING GUIDE

Vegetable	Cat #	Sds/ oz	Sds/ 100'	Pkt plants	distance in row	thin to	distance bet rows	seed depth	min soil temp
Basil	1054-80	18000	5g	80 ft.	1/2 in.	4 in.	18 in.	1/4 in.	65
Bean, Bush,Dry	100-99	100	8 oz	25 ft.	2 in.	3 in.	2-3 ft.	1 in.	60
Bean, Pole	100-99	75	4 oz	10 pl/oz	6 per pole	3/pole	3-4 ft.	1 in.	60
Beet	530-45	2200	1/2 oz	20 ft.	1 in.	2-4 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in.	50
Broccoli	701-99	7000	5g	.5g=10 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	30 in	1/4 in	50
Brussels Sprouts	701-99	7500	5g	.5g=10 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50
Cabbage	701-99	7500	5g	.5g=10 ft	1 in.	24-30 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50
Carrot	501-30	18000	10g	35 ft	1/4-1/2 in.	1 in.	16-24 in.	1/2 in	50
Cauliflower	701-99	8000	4g	.5g=12 ft	1 in.	30 in	30-36 in	1/4 in	55
Celery/Celeriac	901-10	75000	T	600 pl.	8 in.	no	2-3 ft	1/8 in	50
Chard/Swiss, Rhu	602-6	2000	1/2 oz	12 ft.	1 in.	3 in.	18-24 in.	1/2 in	50
Chinese Cabbage	684	9500	1/4 oz	25 ft.	1/2 in.	12-18 in	24-30 in.	1/4 in	50
Corn	200-49	155	4 oz	50 ft.	2-3 in.	8-12 in	3 ft.	1 in	60
Cucumber	300-25	1100	1/2 oz	11 ft.	2 in.	4 in.	4 ft.	1/2 in	60
Eggplant	909,960	6500	T	60 pl.	20-30 in.	no	30-36 in.	1/4 in	68
Endive	615-24	18000	5g	40 ft.	1 in.	8 in.	18-24 in.	1/4 in	50
Kale & Collards	700-99	7500	5g	40 ft.	1 in.	12 in.	24 in.	1/4 in	50
Leek	576-80	10000	T	600 pl.	8 in/pl.	no	2 ft.	1/2 in	50
Lettuce	801-95	30000	4g	1g=25 ft	1/4 in.	1 ft.	12-18 in.	1/8 in	40
Muskmelon	326-60	1200	T	5 hills	3/pot	2/hill	5 ft.	1/2 in	68
Mustard	600-75	15600	1/8 oz	45 ft.	1 in.	4-6 in.	24 in.	1/4 in	50
Onion	582-99	7000	T	500 pl.	4 in/pl.	no	12-18 in.	1/2 in	50
Pac Choi	680	12500	1/4 oz	30 ft.	1/2 in	6-12 in.	24 in.	1/4 in	50
Parsley	635-40	18000	1/4 oz	25 ft.	1/4 in	1 in.	12-18 in.	1/4 in	50
Parsnip	547	5000	1/2 oz	25 ft.	1/2 in	2-3 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in	52
Pea/snow,snap	250-99	125	8 oz	30 ft.	1.5 in.	no	3 ft. dwarf	3/4 in	48
Pea/snow,snap							5 ft. tall		
Pepper	910-75	4500	T	20-50 pl	12-18 in.	no	2-3 ft	1/4 in	68
Pumpkin	440-99	210	1/2 oz	4-8 hls	6/hill	3/hill	6 ft.	1 in.	60
Radicchio	896-99	20000	1/2 oz	30 ft.	1 in.	8-10 in	18 in.	1/8 in	50
Radish	550-65	2500	1 oz	15 ft.	1/2 in	2 in.	18 in.	1/2 in	50
Spinach	650-65	2600	1/2 oz	50 ft.	1 in.	2 in.	12-18 in.	1/2 in	42
Spinach									
Tomato	930-99	9000	T	50-125pl	2-3 ft/pl.	no	2-3 ft.	1/4 in	60
Turnip/Rutabaga	566-75	9000	1/4 oz	40 ft.	1/2 in.	3-4 in.	18 in.	1/4 in	50
Watermelon	361-75	650	T	4 hills	3/pot	2/hill	5 ft.	1/2 in	68
Winter Squash	401-79	140-300	.5-1oz	3-12 hls	6/hill	3/hill	4-6 ft.	1 in.	60
Yellow summer sq	386-95	375	1/2 oz	6 hills	6/hill	3/hill	4 ft.	1 in.	60
Zucchini	376-85	180	1 oz	3-4 hills	6/hill	3/hill	4 ft.	1 in.	60

For cultural information on herbs and flowers please see the variety descriptions.

Abbreviations: sec.=section on order sheet. Pkt plants=how many row feet our smallest packet will plant. T=transplanted only, in our climate. tp=transplant pl.=plants g=grams, 28.4g=1 oz. hls=hills no=not necessary to thin.

Hardiness rating: Very tender=will not survive frost and can be damaged by temperatures under 40 degrees.
Tender=will not survive frost
Mod hardy=survives light frosts
Hardy=survives frost generally to the low twenties
Very hardy=will winter over if protected

AND CULTURAL INFORMATION

Vegetable	ideal soil temp	hardiness	planting date	cultural hints
Basil	70-85	very tender	June 1	Get off to a faster start under floating row covers.
Bean, Bush,Dry	70-85	tender	late May	Use floating row covers to hasten maturity by a week.
Bean, Pole	70-85	tender	late May	Keep picked regularly for best results.
Beet	65-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Eat the greens as you thin the crop.
Broccoli	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May & June.
Brussels Sprout	65-85	hardy	tp May/June	Flavor improves after fall frosts.
Cabbage	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May & June.
Carrot	65-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Cover row w/board after sowing to prevent soil from drying
Cauliflower	65-85	mod hardy	tp May/June	Start indoors in March or direct seed May to mid Jun.
Celery/Celeriac	55-70	tender	tp June 1	Start indoors March, they grow slowly at first.
Chard	65-85	hardy	ASAP	Same family as beets.
Chinese Cabbage	70-95	mod hardy	late May	Exposure to cold nights can cause premature bolting.
Corn	70-95	tender	June 1	Don't overcrowd. Heavy nitrogen requirements.
Cucumber	75-95	very tender	June 1	Floating row covers prevent cucumber beetle damage.
Eggplant	75-85	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors late March or April in warm conditions.
Endive	60-85	hardy	Apr.-July	Sow early, make succession plantings.
Kale & Collards	65-85	very hardy	July	Flavor improves after frost, rich in vitamins.
Leek	60-80	mod hardy	tp May 1	Start indoors in February or March.
Lettuce	50-75	hardy	Apr.*-Aug	For full "heads" thin continually so plants don't touch.
Muskmelon	80-95	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors in peat pots around May 1
Mustard	65-85	mod hardy	Apr.-Aug.	Use floating row covers to combat flea beetles.
Onion	60-85	mod hardy	tp May 1	Start indoors in February or March.
Pac Choi	70-95	mod hardy	May	Use of floating row covers will deter flea beetles.
Parsley	50-85	very hardy	Apr.-Aug	Slow to germinate, can take up to a month.
Parsnip	60-77	very hardy	Apr.-July	Prepare a very friable seedbed so roots can penetrate.
Peas/snap,snow	65-85	plants hardy	Apr.*	All varieties, even dwarf ones, benefit from staking.
Peas/snap,snow	blossoms, pods tender		Late June	For fall crops. Expect slower ripening in fall.
Pepper	75-85	very tender	tp early Jun	Start indoors late March or April in warm conditions.
Pumpkin	70-90	tender	late May	Plant between corn rows to save space, reduce animal loss.
Radicchio	60-85	hardy	varies	Maintaining soil fertility is very important.
Radish	60-85	hardy	Apr.-Aug	Great for kids' gardens because easy to grow and come quick
Spinach	60-80	very hardy	Apr.*	Plant early; increasing day length causes bolting.
Spinach			Aug	for fall crop and wintering over
Tomato	68-80	tender	tp June 1	Use of raw manure causes lush foliage, retards ripening.
Turnip/Rutabaga	60-95	hardy	Apr.-July	Use of floating row covers will reduce flea beetle damage.
Watermelon	80-95	very tender	tp early Jun	Transplant melons at the onset of a warm spell.
Winter squash	70-90	tender	late May	After harvest field cure for 10 days to enhance flavor.
Yellow summer sq	70-90	tender	late May	Keep picked regularly to maintain production all season.
Zucchini	70-90	tender	late May	Floating row covers speed ripening up to two weeks.

Approximate planting date: Apr*= as soon as ground can be worked, does not thrive in heat.
varies=different varieties need different times.

Approximate planting dates are for our Central Maine climate. Please make appropriate adjustments for your climate, using hardiness rating as a guide.

Note: The information in this guide is approximate. You can stretch your seeds further with careful planting. We can get a lot more row feet out of a packet of beets serenely planted on a breezy, sunny, bug-free day than we can out of the same packet hastily sown in a humid mosquito-infested twilight! Seed counts vary for specific cultivars. Planting rates will vary if intensive methods such as beds are used. Minimum soil temperatures are the lowest we can recommend if you want a good stand. It would be possible to plant under slightly colder conditions, but germination will be slow and spotty. If you have specific cultural questions, consult more detailed resources or get in touch with us.

874 Lollo Rossa Cutting (58 days) A unique type of lettuce generally harvested by snipping leaves instead of taking the whole plant. Frizzy foliage is light red on top, light green at base, making for a stunning contrast. Very cold hardy. Can be used to accent or garnish salads, or as an ornamental. Quite the rage in gourmet restaurants; a mainstay of our mesclun salads.

877 Kinemontpas Bibb (60 days) M. Schultz from way across the continent in Washington first brought my attention to this classy Boston type. Darker green and larger than Kagraner Sommer, Kinemontpas was the last of its type to bolt in our 1990 trial and was really good tasting, too. *Order early, seed in short supply.*

880 Cosmo Romaine (65 days) A fancy tall romaine (11") which makes large upright heads of green puckered leaves. Recommended for early and late crops but not for midsummer because susceptible to tipburn. Immature plants have very spread, open habit. A beautiful plant when well grown.

882 Rouge d'Hiver Romaine (65 days) An attractive European heirloom lettuce. Its broad, flat leaves range in color from green to bronze to red, making it one of the most striking plants in the garden. Very delicious. Best suited for early crops; keep moist to forestall bolting. Turns bitter in excess heat. Seed organically grown.

885 Summertime Iceberg (70 days) Its tolerance to summer heat makes this Oregon State University release a good substitute for Ithaca. Its compact dense medium-sized heads are very uniform. From Petoseed.

891 Lettuce Mix A mixture of lettuces with glorious contrasts of reds and greens and different leaf forms to create a beautiful patch. Components will vary according to what is in stock, but all will be suitable for cut and come again culture.

894 Mesclun "Mesclun" is a term from Provence for their characteristic country salad mixtures. Our mix will consist of two packets: the lettuce mix described in 891, and a mixture of mizuna, chervil, endives, sorrel, Red Giant mustard, arugula, and tatsoi. Harvest these greens by cutting them with scissors. They will grow back, though you will need to water them in dry conditions. We recommend that you plant each packet in adjoining beds or rows so that the lettuces won't overwhelm the other greens. You can enhance your mesclun by adding other greens such as mâche, claytonia, and bronze fennel. The addition of edible flowers of garlic chives, nasturtiums, signet marigolds, borage, and mustard blossoms lends further appeal to the mix by creating delectable color and taste contrasts.

CLAYTONIA and RADICCHIO

Claytonia: Half gram packet about 800 seeds; 45,000 seeds per oz. Direct seed in spring, 24 per ft. Thin to 3 in. apart.

895 Claytonia (40 days) Also known as Miner's Lettuce, it was the green of choice of the '49ers. Until now, seed for this intriguing salad plant has been expensive and hard to find. Claytonia's small heart-shaped leaves have a mild but succulent taste which we found increasingly attractive when we trialed it in 1991. We now add it regularly to our mesclun. Responds to cut and come again culture and tolerates moderate frosts. New!

Radicchio: Half gram packet about 350 seeds, 20,000 seeds per oz. Though these radicchios have not yet been refined to absolute uniformity, and occasional plants still bolt unpredictably, this generation of radicchio is no longer hard to grow. Grow them like lettuce. They are mature when they form heads in the center. The outer leaves are very bitter and should not be eaten. The edible centers are an acquired taste, retaining some bitterness.

896 Giulio (60 days) Verona type for spring planting does not require forcing. Compact, round heads are smaller than Augusto with striking red leaves and white midribs. Will generally mature in late summer heat without bolting.

898 Augusto (70 days) The radicchio preferred by Alan LePage for its larger heads which mature in September. Its centers are not bitter. Best to plant in midsummer; it does not need to be cut back or forced.

INDOOR CROPS

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting, not seeding)

CELERIAC/CELERY

half gram packet about 1350 seeds, 75,000 seeds per oz. Tender, must be started indoors in March, 10-12 weeks before setting out. Slow growers require rich moist soil to survive.

902 Blanco Celeriac (120 days) Celeriac is just becoming widely known in America. The bulbous swollen root crown is not much to look at, but its inner white flesh is crunchy, watery, not fibrous, and tastes like celery with a hint of parsley. Needs warm temperatures and fertile soil, and should be started indoors same time as celery.

905 Utah 52-70R Improved Celery (82 days) The standard strain throughout the country. Sturdy plants produce thick, smooth stems with classy appearance. Start indoors Feb. or March. Needs a moist garden spot.

907 Amsterdam Cutting Celery (60 days) Finer leaves than Zwolsche Krul, which it replaces. Dutch variety imparts the same flavor to stews and soups as conventional celery. Although its culture is the same as for celery, it is much easier to grow and hardier. Both its thin hollow stems and its leaves can be used as a flavoring. Leaves may be dried. Grows up to 30" tall.

EGGPLANT

half gram packet about 120 seeds. Culture: Likes same growing conditions as peppers.

909 Dusky (75 days) F-1 hybrid. A dependable hybrid for the North. Glossy, black fruits medium-sized, oval-shaped, firm. See also 960 for other eggplant.

PEPPERS

half gram packet about 80 seeds. Room temperature is *not* sufficient to germinate pepper seeds. They need 80s. Very tender, will not tolerate frost, dislike windy spots, will not set fruit in cold or extremely hot temperatures or in drought conditions. Start indoors March or April. Set out June. Black plastic highly recommended. Pick first green peppers when they reach full size to significantly increase total yield. Dried hot peppers placed in your shoes will help keep your feet warm!

911 King of the North (70 days) Our most popular open-pollinated pepper. A good choice for those who want marketable blocky peppers but can't get Staddon's Select to set fruit.

914 Staddon's Select (74 days) Early production of good-sized fruit in adverse conditions. Large, glossy, dark-green 3-4 lobed peppers on tall bushy plants. A good large, blocky market type pepper where fruits will set. *Caution: not adapted to northernmost areas.*

916 Hungarian Hot Wax (68 days) This semi-hot type was requested by numerous customers. Hot yellow 5.5x1.5" fruits smooth, waxy, tapering to a point. Sets even in cool weather. Ranks 13th among Petoseed's 20 hottest peppers.

919 Early Jalapeno (75 days) Hot, hot, 3x1" sausage-shaped blunt fruits mature early. Packing the seed makes us teary-eyed! Ranks 6th on Petoseed's hot 20 list.

920 Long Red Narrow Cayenne (75 days) Often curled and twisted, peppers grow 5-6" long, 1/2" across, and taper to a point. Dark green color changes to bright red. Prolific and fiery hot.

923 Anaheim (78 days) Anaheim is the pepper used for chiles rellenos. 7" long fruits tapering to a point turn from dark-green to red at maturity. Pungent, but not particularly hot.

925 Cubanelle (80 days) Our customers asked for this semi-hot frying pepper. 6x2" waxy yellow-green fruits turn red. Mildly pungent.

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927 Toma Verde Tomatillo (77 days) Large-fruited and uniform strain. Golf ball size fruits encased in papery husks are harvested for making salsa when paper splits. They can be eaten raw for a tangy, nutty taste if allowed to turn slightly yellow, but will split before becoming fully yellow.

TOMATOES

.2 gram packet about 60 seeds, half gram 150 seeds, 9,000 seeds per oz. Tender, cannot tolerate frost. Must be started indoors Feb.-Apr. Require warm temperatures to germinate. Avoid using hot manure as it causes lush foliage with few ripe fruits. However, generous use of well-rotted compost or cow manure or horse manure will greatly boost plant vigor and yields. Heavy phosphorus needs. Respond well to foliar sprays. Indeterminate (ind) or climbing varieties are customarily staked and pruned. Determinate (det) or bush may be staked, normally should not be pruned. One reason not to stake or prune any (besides sheer laziness!) is that foliage will give fruits some protection against light September frosts. Days to maturity are from date of transplanting.

928 Oregon Spring (58 days) Det. A real find in 1986, the "year of no tomatoes," when fruits ripened in August. Seems to perform best during cool summers. Bears succulent 4" fruits of Russian parentage. Bred and developed by Dr. James R. Baggett of Oregon State University; grown by Tim Peters. Not suited for market growers because fruits have cosmetic defects.

930 Ida Gold (59 days) Det. Often these delightful orange 2-bite low-acid fruits are the first tomatoes to ripen for us. They are early and prolific even in bad tomato years. Developed specially for the North by the University of Idado, this formerly underappreciated treat is catching on! Note: This cultivar is an indifferent performer in so-so soil, but a bountiful yielder when fed compost and rotted manure.

932 Bonny Best (75 days) Ind. Also known as John Baer. Always one of the richest tasting in our trials, this old-time open-pollinated variety is a fine home garden type. It is too variable and blemish-prone for market.

933 Gold Nugget Cherry (58 days) Det. Another release from Dr. Baggett. Several weeks earlier than yellow pear tomatoes. Prolific yellow cherry tomatoes turn almost golden when full ripe. Heavy bearing plants short-lived; succession planting recommended. At a lower price now that Tim Peters is growing it. Very early, amazingly good, really worth a try!

934 Cheery Delight Cherry (76 days) The best of a line of cherry tomatoes developed by Tim Peters. The fruits are very large for a cherry tomato with a rich old-fashioned flavor that will enhance salads. Introduced by Fedco Seeds. New!

935 Heinz 2653 (68 days) Det. An amazingly early red plum type which often ripens all its 2.5-3 oz. fruits before frost. Firm fruits for cooking on compact plants. Heavy yields early.

937 Yellow Plum (72 days) Ind. We've nibbled on these meaty little gems for years. Unlike the pear types, they don't crack or succumb easily to disease.

MAINE-GROWN ORGANIC TOMATOES

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting) We are pleased to have an expanded selection of open-pollinated tomato varieties for 1993. All the seed in this section is from organically grown crops by Fedco staff and trial growers. We will maintain these varieties as long as customers show interest.

940 Glacier (56 days) Vigorous determinate. The Canadian seed company which used to supply us with this popular early small tomato disappeared! But we retained some stock seed from which we have grown out a new crop. Glacier ripens around the same time as the sub-arctics with about the same size, but with deeper red color and much richer flavor. Few defects. Far superior to the highly touted Siberia Tomato and much in demand, particularly in the colder areas.

943 Sochulak (70 days) Ind. Very heavy early yields of oblate pink fruit with a meaty texture suitable for eating or making paste. This heirloom came to Maine from Italy about 10 years ago. Since then it has been regionally adapted and selected for disease resistance. Although it is still not blemish free, it is a fine choice for home gardeners. We are pleased to be the first seed company to offer this variety commercially.

946 Moira (76 days) Det. Main crop bush beefsteak type for the North. Fruits uniform about 6 oz. with deep red color. Has fewer defects than other open-pollinated determinate types.

949 Brandywine (82 days) Ind. with potato-leaf foliage. This deservedly famous heirloom sets 8-10 oz. pink fruits with a hint of tartness and a dollop of good old-fashioned tomato flavor. Although fruits ripen unevenly throughout the season, at least a few will be quite early for such a large tomato. Brandywine was one of the finds of our 1990 trial. It is rarely offered commercially.

951 Whippersnapper Cherry (52 days) Det. We are delighted to have Whippersnapper back because no other cherry tomato is quite like it. Gene loves its pinkish-red tart fruits which ripen earlier than any other cherries. Not disease resistant, it should be followed by a later sweeter more vigorous variety.

954 Gardener's Delight Cherry (68 days) Ind. Gardener's Delight often ripens just about when Whippersnapper is through. Its deep red color and rich sweet flavor also contrast with Whippersnapper. The large plants need staking and will bear till frost. The fruits taste so wonderful that we can overlook their annoying tendency to crack.

956 Grandma Mary's (68 days) Ind. Introduced by us last year, Grandma quickly zoomed to the top of our sales charts. And no wonder, its meaty 6-10 oz. fruits are unsurpassed for sauce making and very early for this size. It produced ripe fruit even in the cold summers of 1986 and 1992. Seed from this heirloom was selected for 6 years for earliness and fruit size by Jeanne Griffin, who grew the seed organically in Sangerville.

958 Bellstar (74 days) Det. We had so many requests for its return that Roberta Bunker raised an organic seed crop for us in Palermo in 1991 and again in 1992. Red 4 oz. round paste tomatoes are much larger than most others of this type. Ripening is spread over a long season. Also good in salads.

HYBRID INDOORS

(days to maturity are from date of transplanting) Transplant at 6-8 weeks after all danger of frost is past.

960 Little Fingers Eggplant (84 days) F-1 hybrid. First oriental-type eggplant we've offered. Long slim fruits are shaped like fingers, about 1" in diameter, up to 7" long, and borne in clusters of 3 or 4 from the plant's fruiting nodes. Can be harvested short for baby eggplant or allowed to grow full length. Light purple fruits will have a really glossy sheen under ideal conditions. Good taste.

PEPPERS

961 Ace (60 days) F-1 hybrid. A cinch to grow in the North. Resists blossom drop even in adverse weather so that almost every flower produces a pepper. Fruits light, not blocky, turn red early. A good home garden kind.

963 North Star (65 days) F-1 hybrid. Early productive sweet pepper sets a high percentage of blocky medium-sized thick-walled green fruits ripening to red. North Star has sufficient foliage cover to prevent sunburn. If you're ready to try for a red pepper that's a little classier than Ace, choose North Star. New!

964 Banana Supreme (68 days) F-1 hybrid. Banana peppers are the sweet complement to Hungarian Hot Wax Peppers. You'll want clear labels *and* demarcations in your garden if you plant both since they look alike but definitely taste different. Color develops from green-yellow to yellow to red with advancing ripeness. For its disease resistance, prolific production, and large 7-8" fruits, Supreme was the best banana pepper in Nikos' impressive trials. New!

965 Spanish Spice (70 days) F-1 Hybrid. Despite its name, this one's not spicy at all. But it is an outstanding Italian frying pepper—thin-walled and tapering with a deliciously rich flavor. Moreover, the plants are sturdy, keeping the large 7" fruits off the ground (a frequent failing of other fryers). Provides lots of green peppers and even a few red ones if you have either skill or luck. After years of trialing Italian fryers without finding full satisfaction, Nikos finally has one that she can recommend without reservation. New!

967 Vidi (72 days) F-1 hybrid. From M. Schultz in Washington to Ken Fine in Maine, Vilmorin's Vidi is receiving raves from coast to coast. Schultz rated it tops among over 30 varieties in her trial, reporting 33 huge peppers on one bush! Staffer and market grower Fine calls it "big, beautiful, real blocky, and kind of long in the European style." Fills the need for an early marketable bell pepper which will reliably turn an intense red without deformities.

968 Green Boy (82 days) F-1 hybrid. Agway hybrid received the highest rating in the University of Maine bell pepper evaluations. Blocky 3-4 lobed fruits with medium-thick flesh.

971 Mexibell (70 days) F-1 hybrid. The first hot pepper with a bell shape was a 1988 All-America winner. The flesh is warm, but the real heat is in its ribs. Will make a good dish of Mexican hot stuffed peppers, or a surprise at the crudité table.

974 Super Chili (75 days) F-1 hybrid. I will not soon forget this one at our pepper taste test at Jeanne Griffin's. It was the hottest of all the varieties we tried and ranks 4th on Petoseed's hot 20. It took a lot of milk to bank the lingering fires! The plants, festooned with dozens of green and red 2 x 1/2" pointy peppers, are extremely ornamental. 1988 All-America winner.

TOMATOES

979 Early Cascade (66 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Always very impressive. Begins producing 4 oz fruits very early, and keeps on till frost and beyond. Has delicious taste despite exceedingly firm skin. Holds quality on vine a long time. Good disease resistance. Needs staking. A favorite market variety.

981 Enchantment (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Oval-shaped pointed fruits look like paste tomatoes, but are really saladette types with rich juicy flavor for eating out of hand or in salads. Prolific yields early and over a long season. From Petoseed.

982 First Lady (70 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Early Girl fans will want to check out First Lady's good-tasting round 4-5 oz. fruits bred for the home garden. They color early, and keep coming all season because First Lady has excellent disease resistance.

984 Jackpot (71 days) F-1 hybrid. Det. One taste was all the convincing we needed. Fine mid-season variety for the North. Delicious 8 oz. fruits.

985 Firebird (71 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. The best early pink tomato in our trials in each of the last three years, Firebird is very early for its size (8-10 oz.), globe-shaped, almost blemish-free even when unstaked, and has a deep, rich flavor which will send you back for more. Although pink tomatoes have yet to catch on, once you try Firebird you may agree with our staffer Ellen Paul that it is the only tomato you need to grow.

986 Jet Star (72 days) F-1 hybrid. Compact ind. Many of you have asked for this variety for almost as long as I've wanted a Democrat in the White House! Until recently it was unavailable—a Harris-Moran exclusive. For years it was the best early full-size tomato in our trials, distinguished for its early ripening blemish-free fruits of outstanding flavor. Heavy producer of 7-8 oz. globes. New!

988 Celebrity (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Det. 1983 All-America winner from Petoseed deserved award for its impressive seedling vigor and its flavorful, firm 7 oz. fruits. Wide disease resistance. Best-looking tomato seedlings we've ever raised. One specimen from Woburn's Spence Farm was judged best-tasting tomato at the 1989 Boston City Hall Taste Off!

991 Big Girl (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. This famous Burpee hybrid is the choice of those who want a large bright late midseason tomato. *Caution: may not ripen in northernmost areas.*

993 Golden Boy (88 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. At last it has caught on with our customers. In trial after trial it has quite simply been the best-tasting tomato in the garden. The deep color and rich flavor of its 8-10 oz. golden yellow fruits make Taxi seem bland by comparison. Because GB's fruits usually develop blemishes if allowed to fully vine ripen, we recommend picking them slightly underripe and allowing them to finish ripening in the kitchen.

995 Sun Gold Cherry (57 days) F-1 hybrid. Vigorous Ind. The past two years I've trialed all the cherry tomatoes offered here plus at least a dozen more. When I want a serious cherry tomato snack—and I can eat a pound at a time—I always go for Sun Gold first. It is absolutely the best cherry tomato I've ever tasted, a perfect combination of deep sweetness with a hint of acid tartness. Ripe fruits are apricot colored, relatively small, and borne in prolific clusters. May be our most exciting introduction of 1993. From Japan. New!

997 Sweet Chelsea Cherry (68 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Even sweeter and heavier-yielding than our old favorite Sweet Cherry. Round fruits are larger than most other cherries, yet produce luscious fruit of almost impeccable appearance relatively early and throughout the season.

999 Super Sweet 100 Cherry (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Ind. Like Sweet 100, only with more disease resistance. Very popular hybrid cherry tomato ripens clusters of 1" round sweet fruits. Should be staked. We like it the best of all the red cherries. Will split in rainy conditions.

DISCOUNTED SPECIALS

The descriptions will explain our reasons for carrying and then dropping these cultivars.

1002 Acor Charentais Melon (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Suitable for customers in the southern half of New England, but needs a longer season than Prior. Harvest 1.5-2 pound fruits when they begin to blush orange. Germ. 89%

1004 Alaska Muskmelon (78 days) F-1 hybrid. Large oval melons ripen early but their flavor isn't sweet enough to compare with Earliqueen or Earligold. Germ. 87%

1006 Baby Fun Watermelon (85 days) F-1 hybrid. Superb melons with deep red flesh averaging 11 pounds. We wish we could continue to offer this excellent crimson sweet type, but the grower has dropped it. Germ. 90%

1008 Turk's Turban Gourd (100 days) This brightly colored handsome squash is usually used for decorative purposes. We are discontinuing because sales were poor. Germ. 76%

1010 A Plus Carrot (69 days) We offered this imperator type for a number of years because it has an extra high vitamin A content and a rich core color. But it has never ranked near the top in our taste tests and it can be very hard to pull up from the ground. Germ. 84%.

1012 Parmex Carrot (50 days) This round Parisian carrot was the first of its kind that we offered. Because of its shape it can be planted in even the heaviest clay soils. We replaced it with Thumbelina, a similar but more refined variety which won an All America award. Germ. 89%.

1014 Sweetness Carrot (56 days) Our supplier led us to believe that this was the same carrot as Estelle, but we found out differently in our trials. Sweetness is a Nantes type with a handsome appearance and excellent uniformity, but not quite the rich taste of Estelle. Germ. 83%

1015 Rosy Lettuce (74 days) We were unable to obtain more seed for this stunning red iceberg lettuce with small tight heads very tolerant of weather extremes. We hope to have it again in 1994.

1016 Zwolsche Krul Cutting Celery (60 days) We replaced with Amsterdam because we could no longer obtain this variety and didn't have sufficient seed left to meet the demand. We think its flavor is comparable to Amsterdam's. Germ. 80%.

1018 Snowman Bachelor's Button *Centaurea cyanus* We introduced this white bachelor's button last year but it didn't catch on with our customers.

1019 Carmine Larkspur *Consolida orientalis* No new seed is available this year; we have some left over. We expect to have full seed crop again for 1994.

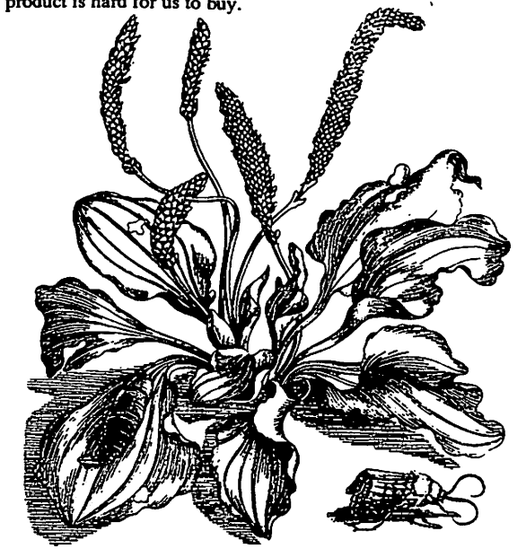
1020 Bijou Mix Sweet Pea *Lathyrus odoratus* We can find very little difference between Bijou and Knee Hi, the one we are listing this year. Both grow just under 2 ft. and bloom profusely. We could not find seed for Bijou this year.

1022 Orange Ball Safflower *Cartamnus tinctorius* Fluffy golden orange balls tipped with deep orange borne on strong erect stems. Adds a different color to arrangements. We are dropping because it is a fussy grower.

1024 Sea Holly *Eryngium alpinum* Perennial. Unusual pineapple-shaped blue flower clusters on 2.5 ft. plants. Seeds must be frozen, then germinated at 70° Even then, many folks have reported difficulties in getting it to come up.

1026 Gold Coast Statice *Limonium sinuata* The yellow version of this everlasting standby does not have sufficient sales to allow us to continue to offer it.

1029 SharpShooter Weed and Grass Killer 16 oz. concentrate makes up to 3 quarts. Dropped because product is hard for us to buy.



Herb And Flower Variety Descriptions by CR Lawn and Nikos Kavanya

Packet sizes and seeds per packet for herbs and flowers are approximate. We pack by weight, not by count.

HERBS

1051 Anise Hyssop *Agastache fœniculum* Bushy perennial permeates the air with the smell of sweet licorice. Its long-blooming nectar-laden purple flowers attract bees and make excellent garnishes. Its anise-scented foliage makes a delightful tea or culinary seasoning. It should be sown in late spring in full sun or transplanted 1 ft. apart. Will grow 3 ft. tall. Pkt=.2 gram, about 520 seeds. 74,000 seeds/oz.

BASILS *Ocimum basilicum*

Indispensable culinary herb has been in cultivation for more than 3,000 years. Direct seed when soil warms in late spring or transplant after danger of frost. Use Reemay to enhance early season vigor, speed maturity. Harvest before plants blossom.

1054 Sweet Basil The best variety for pesto, drying, all-around great eating. Pkt=4 grams, about 2,400 seeds. 17,750 seeds/oz.

1057 Mammoth This lettuce-leaf type has very large ruffled leaves which makes it a good choice for drying or stuffing. Flavor similar to sweet basil. Pkt= 1 gram.

1059 Small Leaf *O.b. minimum* Also known as piccolo basil. Is generally used fresh because of its small size and strong Italian flavor. Plants spaced 6" apart will grow like small shrubs. A good variety to bring indoors in fall. Pkt=.5 gram, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

1065 Anise Originally from Persia. Vigorous mulberry-tinted basil with anise fragrance is highly decorative, tall, bushy plant. Slow to bolt. Great in Italian tomato sauces. Also used in Thai and various Mediterranean cuisines. Pkt=.5 gram, about 330 seeds. 18,800 seeds/oz.

1068 Cinnamon Similar vigorous growth habit to sweet basil, but with a purplish veining on its leaves, and a distinctive cinnamon scent. Use in Middle Eastern or Greek cuisine. Pkt=.5 gram, about 300 seeds. 17,000 seeds/oz.

1071 Lemon *O.b. citriodorum* Basil often used in bouquets for its intense lemon fragrance. Not a very vigorous grower. Easily succumbs to blight. Great in fish dishes. Native to Thailand and Southeast Asia and featured in their cuisine. Pkt=.5 gram, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

1074 Red Rubin Opal Growers have found it to be more vigorous than Purple Ruffles. Highly ornamental dark purplish-bronze foliage. The green leaf throwbacks have been bred out of this improved strain. A salad of opal basil leaves and yellow tomatoes is stunning for its color contrast. Pkt=.5 gram, about 375 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz. New!

1077 Purple Ruffles Deep purple plants with serrated and crinkled leaves for striking visual contrast in the herb garden. Not a vigorous grower in our climate but will reach a height of 18" in the heat of summer. An All-America winner. Pkt=.5 gram, about 350 seeds. 19,750 seeds/oz.

1080 Sacred *O. sanctum* AKA Holy Basil. Native to India and the preferred basil in its cuisine. Spicier than other basils and quicker to go to flower, but still usable when covered with purple flowers. Very aromatic. One of Joann's favorites. Pkt=.5 gram, about 900 seeds. 50,000 seeds/oz. New!

1083 Borage *Borago officinalis* 2 ft. bushy plants produce many tiny blue, pink and purple flowers which make a colorful addition to salads. Blossoms frozen in ice cubes lend cucumber flavor to cold drinks. Can also use leaves in salad. Annual will self sow. Direct seed in spring. Pkt=1 gram, about 70 seeds. 2,000 seeds/oz.

1086 Caraway *Carum carvi* 2 ft. feathery-leaved biennial grown primarily for its seeds which season soups, stews, breads and pastry. Its leaves are also edible, though milder than the seeds. Direct seed either in early spring or late summer for seeds the 2nd year. Likes full sun. Pkt=.5 gram, about 200 seeds. 11,000 seed /oz. New!

1088 Catnip *Nepeta cataria* "If you set it, the cats will get it; if you sow it, they won't know it." Hardy perennial, will self sow after established. Likes sun or partial shade, rich or sandy soils. Direct seed early spring. Said to produce restful sleep and calm mild stomach disorders. Decorative when flowering. Pkt=1g, about 1,400 seeds. 41,000 seeds/oz.

1090 Chamomile *Matricaria chamomilla* Annual easily raised from seed in moist, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring; after established will self sow. If you want flowers, do not cut the foliage. Will be more prolific flowering than perennial chamomile. Flower heads ready to gather when petals fall back from center. Herbals claim a tea from these calms nerves and soothes the stomach. Needs light to germinate. Pkt=1g, about 9,500 seeds. 272,000 seeds/oz.

1092 Chervil *Anthriscus cerefolium* Superior European strain of this annual grows vigorously and is slow to bolt. Direct seed. Delicate lacy leaves with distinct flavor good in soups, with fish or asparagus. Essential ingredient in mesclun mixes. Pkt=1 gram, about 440 seeds. 12,500 seeds/oz.

1095 Chives *Allium schoenoprasum* Hardy perennial 1-3 ft. hollow grasslike leaves also make delicious additions to any dish which would be enhanced by a subtle onion flavor. Lilac-colored flowers bloom in June & July, lovely in arrangements fresh or dried, also can be eaten. Needs sun & well-drained soil. Seeds may be sown in fall or spring, clumps can be divided every 3rd year. Can be brought inside for the winter. Pkt=.5g, about 450 seeds. 26,000 seeds/oz.

1098 Cilantro or **Coriander** *Coriandrum sativum* Useful for its fresh green foliage & for its dried seeds. This variety does not bolt as readily as that intended for seed production and produces leaves in generous quantity. The leaves are an essential flavoring in Indian, Chinese and Latin American cooking. Although some people do not care

for its odor, in the right settings it imparts a wonderful flavor. Annual grows to 2 ft. with rosy lavender blooms. Sow in spring; will not stand transplanting. Thin early. Will self sow. Pkt=2 grams, about 120 seeds. 1,700 seeds/oz.

1100 Bouquet Dill *Anethum graveolens* Name derived from the Norse dilla, meaning to lull, as the plant is said to have soothing properties. In colonial times, small children were given handfuls of dill seed to chew to keep them quiet during long Sunday sermons! Annual, sometimes classed as biennial, grows to 4 ft. Upright plant, branches out from single stalk, the feathery leaves known as dill weed. Bouquet is usually grown for its dill weed production because its leaves are sweeter and taste more refined than those of the Mammoth strain. Foliage should be harvested early, before seed stalks mature. Likes full sun, well-drained soil. Sow seeds in spring. Growers will like its performance in packs. Will self sow. Pkt=4 grams, about 2,800 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz.

1103 Mammoth Dill *A. graveolens* Variety generally grown for its seeds. Can also be used as dill weed, but the foliage is darker, coarser and stronger tasting than that of the Bouquet strain. Otherwise, differences between the two in plant height and habit were very subtle in our trial. Pkt=4 grams, about 3,000 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

1106 Zefa Fino Fennel *Fœniculum vulgare* Perennial grown as an annual, 3 ft. with blue-green stems and feathery green leaves, yellow umbel flowers. Tender stalks and leaves are good for relishes, salads, and munching in the garden; leaves & seeds popular in France with fish. Seeds used in sweets, baked goods & beverages. Sow in spring when soil warms, in full sun. Keep row moist for good germination. This strain, bred at the Swiss Federal Research Station, is very slow bolting. A spring planting will stand almost all summer. Pkt=.5 gram, about 125 seeds. 7,000 seeds/oz.

1108 Bronze Fennel *F. v. nigra* Perennial. Slow grower with very thin stems is appreciated for its striking feathery bronze foliage with a rich licoricey taste. Decorative and delicious. An intriguing addition to mesclun and a favorite in our 1992 trials. Direct sow in spring; likes moisture. Pkt=.2 gram, about 60 seeds. 8,000 seeds/oz. New!

1111 Feverfew *Chrysanthemum parthenium* Perennial. Could also be listed with the flowers for its daisy-like white blooms. A tea from the leaves was traditionally used as a relaxant and chewing on the leaves was said to relieve headaches. Light aids germination. Sow indoors, set out when seedlings have four true leaves. Pkt=.1 gram, about 800 seeds. 230,000 seeds per oz. New!

1114 Garlic Chives *Allium tuberosum* Also known as Chinese chives or Chinese leeks. 1 ft. Chive-like herb has strong garlic taste. Can be used as garlic substitute in salads and sautéed vegetables. White flowers may be eaten or used in dried arrangements. Sow thinly in spring, harvest sparingly till plants are vigorous. Perennial, but protect in cold areas. Easier to bring indoors for winter than chives. Pkt=.5 gram, about 105 seeds. 6,000 seeds/oz.

1117 Horehound *Marrubium vulgare* Perennial which forms a bushy stand of grey-green stems growing to 2 ft. tall. Makes a good border plant. Horehound candies were once the common remedy for coughs and the tea makes a strong beverage. Horehound is one of the bitter herbs of Passover. Start indoors and transplant while seedlings are still small when soil temperature reaches 60 degrees or direct seed. Pkt= .2 gram, about 190 seeds. 27,600 seeds/oz.

1120 Hyssop *Hyssopus officinalis* A beautiful aromatic perennial border plant which produces spikes of indigo flowers. Can be planted with rosemary and lavender for a colorful and fragrant effect. It was used as a strewing herb, thrown on floors to mask past odors. Its slightly bitter leaves are sometimes added to salads, soups and stews. Transplant in sunny spot in light, sandy soil when all danger of frost is past. Pkt=.5 gram, about 480 seeds. 27,600 seeds/oz.

1124 Lavender *Lavandula vera* Famous for centuries for its sweet, lasting scent. Used as an everlasting in wreaths and arrangements. Hardy perennial, reaching 3 ft., woody shrublike plant with grey-green foliage and lavender flowers growing on long-stemmed spikes. Seeds are slow to germinate, like coolness. Freeze them before planting for best results. May be sown outdoors in fall or spring, or started indoors midwinter. Likes well-drained, alkaline soil. Pkt=.3 gram, about 315 seeds. 29,975 seeds/oz.

1127 Lemon Balm *Melissa officinalis* Melissa is the Greek word for bee; plant attracts them. A hardy perennial, growing to 2 ft., leaves yellow-green, heart-shaped and shiny, should be gathered before flowering. Delicious as a tea, with fruit, or dried for sachets. Likes well-drained soil, needs at least a half day of sun. Slow to germinate, may be started indoors or out in spring. Should be mulched over the winter in cold areas. Pkt=.3 gram, about 550 seeds. 53,250 seeds/oz.

1130 Lovage *Levisticum officinale* Leaves have a taste reminiscent of celery, and are used to flavor soups, stews and casseroles. Second year plants are best for drying. Formerly was used to mask the bitter herbs in medicinal concoctions. Umbelliferous perennial grows 3 to 6 ft. Likes good soil and shady, moist areas. Can be direct seeded in late summer or early fall. Pkt=.5 gram, about 145 seeds. 7,800 seeds/oz.

1134 Sweet Marjoram *Origanum majorana* Grown as an annual in the North, 1 ft. with grey-green rounded leaves. Leaves have such an enchanting sweet fragrance that they mesmerized me into pulling up competing adjacent bean plants so that I had easier access to the herb. Cut often to prevent flowering. Use fresh or dried. Seeds are slow to germinate. Sow them indoors in the spring and transplant them 8 in. apart in well-drained soil. Likes full sun. Native to Portugal. Pkt=1 gram, about 6,000 seeds. 169,600 seeds/oz.

1137 Common Mint *Mentha spicata* We have substituted for spearmint & peppermint, as specific types cannot be counted on to come "true" from seed. This is the common tea mint. Start indoors and transplant after danger of frost or direct seed in early fall. Needs light to germinate. Can be grown directly in pots indoors in winter. Packet=.1 gram, about 1,200 seeds. 341,000 seeds/oz.

1140 Motherwort *Leonurus cardiaca* The genus Leonurus in Greek signifies lion's tail, to which the plant has a fanciful resemblance. Hardy perennial of the mint family grows 2-3 ft. with dull green leaves having a pungent odor and rather bitter taste. Good honey plant. Pick when flowering for tea or herbal tincture. It was believed to strengthen the heart muscle, and was once used as a women's tonic and as a relaxant. Pkt= .2 gram, about 240 seeds. 34,000 seeds/oz.

1143 Stinging Nettle *Urtica dioica* Many gardeners are ruefully familiar with this vigorous perennial which spreads prolifically. Contact with its hairs imparts a lingering sting, which may be cured by rubbing the afflicted area with rosemary, mint or sage leaves. Nettle is believed by biodynamic gardeners to increase the potency of neighboring herbs, and to stimulate humus formation. The young shoots and leaves are delicious steamed as spring greens, very high in minerals. Cooking or drying removes the sting. Nettle also makes a wonderful nourishing tea and a great rinse for stimulating hair growth. Dry nettle is used for chicken feed. Nettle likes rich, composted soil in shady, moist areas. Pkt= .2g, about 1,240 seeds. 175,000 seeds/oz.

1146 Greek Oregano We regret that seed for true Greek Oregano is unobtainable this year.

1153 Rosemary *Rosmarinus officinalis* A tender perennial growing to 3-4 ft. Cannot stand temp. below 17°F, may be wintered over indoors. Dark grey-green needle-like leaves conserve water, can be grown on dry soil. Blossoms range from deep blue to pale pink or white. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds slow to germinate, start indoors. Pkt=.1 gram, about 85 seeds. 24,450 seeds/oz.

1155 Rue *Ruta graveolens* Perennial said to be an insect and deer repellant was once used against fleas in courts of justice. Very attractive blue-green foliage with delicate yellow flowers. Its leaves are aromatic and bitter. European painters used to consume a great deal of it because they believed it was good for their vision! Likes a sunny location with poor soil. Needs good drainage. Pkt=.5 gram, almost 300 seeds. 16,300 seeds per oz. New!

1159 Broadleaf Sage *Salvia officinalis* Hardy perennial to 3 ft; blue flowering. Grey oblong leaves on stems which grow woody with age; plants should be replaced every 3 years. Likes sunny spot, well-drained soil. May be sown in early spring for a good fall crop. Good fresh or dried. Tasty in stuffing blends, with eggs, cheese, poultry, pork. Pkt=1 gram, about 125 seeds. 3,450 seeds/oz.

1162 Salad Burnet *Poterium sanguisorba* The leaves of this perennial lend a cucumber flavor to salads, vinegars and cold drinks. Plant starts growing early spring and keeps on till snowfall, reaching 1 ft. Sow spring or early autumn. Cut back flower and seed stalks to encourage leaf growth. Pkt= 1 gram, about 175 seeds. 5,000 seeds/oz.

1165 Scullcap *Scuttelaria lateriflora* Native hardy spreading perennial that prefers moist, rich soil. Herbalists

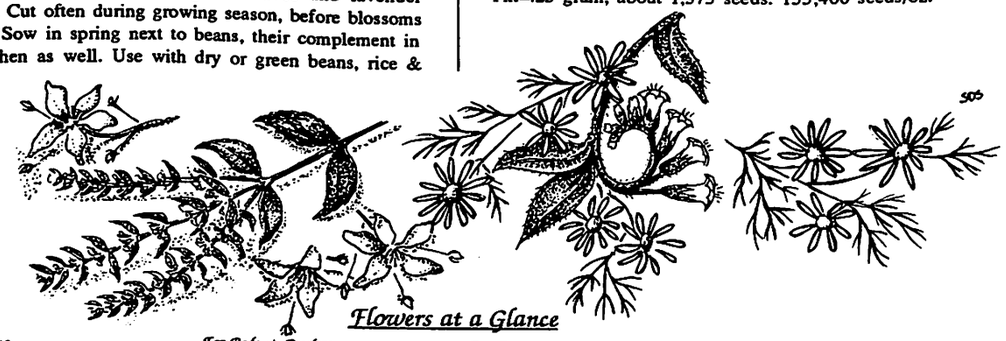
claim it is an effective headache remedy and a great sedative for insomnia. It is one of the most important medicinal herbs in several traditions, being listed as a nervine, tonic, diuretic and antispasmodic. Enjoy it for its numerous small, blue flowers from July through October or put it in a pillow to induce restful sleep. Pkt=.1 gram.

1169 Red Shiso *Perilla frutescens* Annual also known as perilla. Leaves are used in Oriental cuisine in sushi, sweet and sour sauces, and stir-fry. Grows up to 4 ft. Often grown as an ornamental as its purplish-red cinnamon-scented leaves are striking. Start indoors and transplant into warm soil. Absolutely intolerant of frost. Pkt=.5 gram, about 600 seeds. 33,900 seeds/oz.

1172 Summer Savory *Satureja hortensis* Annual grows to 1.5 ft. with narrow dark-green leaves and lavender flowers. Cut often during growing season, before blossoms appear. Sow in spring next to beans, their complement in the kitchen as well. Use with dry or green beans, rice & stuffings or in onion soup. Slow to germinate. Pkt=1 gram, about 1,800 seeds. 51,500 seeds/oz.

1175 German Thyme *Thymus vulgaris* Creeping low-matted perennial to 12" requiring good drainage & at least half day of sun. Likes alkaline soil. Seeds take 3-4 weeks to germinate; broadcast thickly. Said to calm the nerves, soothe headaches. Pkt=.2 gram, about 700 seeds. 98,200 seeds/oz.

1181 Watercress *Nasturtium officinale* Hardy perennial native to Europe. Seeds may be started indoors and transplanted to cold frame; keep watered. Seeds may also be direct sown in soggy bank of stream. Likes sunshine. Keep picked; it gets bitter if flowers are allowed to form. Use in salads and soups as it is rich in many vitamins & minerals. Pkt=.25 gram, about 1,375 seeds. 155,400 seeds/oz.



Flowers at a Glance

For Cutting
1212 Angel's Breath
1216-22, 1510 Aster
1226-32 Bachelor's Button
1241-49 Calendula
1257 Candytuft
1265 China Pink
1302 Godetia
1307-22 Larkspur
1380 Painted Tongue
1388, 1575 Phlox
1392 Pincushion Flower
1420, 1584 Snapdragon
1456-75 Zinnia
1480 Cutflower Mix
1501, 1700 Achillea
1507 Ageratum
1519 Coreopsis
1525 Dahlia
1534 Gazania
1700 Achillea the Pearl
1701 Acroclinium
1704 Blazing Stars
1812 Echinacea
1839 Globe Flower
1841-45 Delphinium
1882 Shasta Daisy

Backgrounds
1819-22 Delphinium
1829 Digitalis
1841-45 Hollyhock

For Beds & Borders
1257 Candytuft
1285 Dusty Miller
1302 Godetia
1326-29 Lavatera
1332 Lobelia
1384 Pansy
1408 California Poppy
1411 Portulaca
1416 Salvia
1424-27 Stock
1501 Achillea
1505 Ageratum
1514 Celosia plumosa
1525 Dahlia
1534 Gazania
1538 Impatiens
1562 Pansy
1568-71 Petunia
1575 Phlox
1589-92 Verbena
1594 Vinca
1781-88 Strawflower
1805 Baby's Breath
1829 Digitalis
1837 Blue Flax
1882 Shasta Daisy

Climbers
1253 Canary Creeper
1356-59 Morning Glory
1376 Nasturtium
1439-43, 1885 Sweet Peas

For Fragrance
1202-08 Alyssum
1257 Candytuft
1261 Carnation
1265 Dianthus
1298 Four O'Clock
1424 Evening Stock
1436-43, 1885 Sweet Pea
1554 Moon Lily
1558 Nicotiana
1794 Sweet Annie
1888 Sweet William
1892 Creeping Thyme

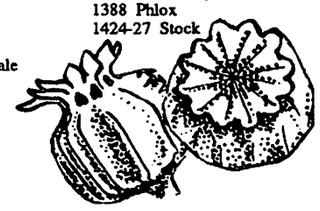
Good for drying
1241-49 Calendula
1307-22 Larkspur
1507 Ageratum
1514-15 Celosia
1700-99 All items
1805 Baby's Breath
1812 Echinacea (cones)

Edible
1241-49 Calendula
1295, 1531 Flowering Kale
1345-48 Signet Marigold
1364-76 Nasturtium
1432 Sunflower
1565 Thai Hot Pepper
1851 Johnny Jump Up

Accents/Screens
1274 Cleome
1278-81, 1522 Cosmos
1326-29 Lavatera
1396-1405 Poppy
1420, 1584 Snapdragon
1432 Sunflower
1867 Maltese Cross
1885 Perennial Sweet Pea

Ground Covers
1202-08 Alyssum
1517 Coral Bells
1851 Johnny Jump Up
1892 Creeping Thyme

Good in Fall
1202-08 Alyssum
1241-49 Calendula
1278-81, 1522 Cosmos
1292-95, 1531 Fl. cabbage,kale
1307-22 Larkspur
1388 Phlox
1424-27 Stock



ANNUAL FLOWERS

ALYSSUM *Lobularia maritima*

Free-flowering ground cover, blossoming from late spring till fall. Start seed in cool place 2 mos. before setting out. Needs light to germinate. Cool growing temperatures preserves color intensity. Easy to grow, likes sun, can tolerate some shade. 90,000 seeds/oz. all types.

1202 Carpet of Snow Great-smelling dwarf white. 4". Pkt=.5 gram, about 1,600 seeds.

1205 Pastel Carpet Pleasing pastel shades of violet, rose, pink and white. 2.5". Pkt=.5 gram, about 1,600 seeds.

1212 Rosea Angel's Breath *Gypsophila elegans* Pretty shell-pink single flowers blossoming all summer long on wispy stalks. Start in cool place indoors 2 mos. before setting outdoors or direct sow. Likes full sun and well-drained soil. 30". Good for cut flowers. Pkt=.5 gram, about 1,050 seeds. 59,000 seeds/oz.

ASTERS *Callistephus chinensis*

Good as bedding plants or cutflowers. Sow indoors in a warm spot in late winter, transplant after danger of frost. All types about 13,000 seeds/oz.

1216 Early Dawn A worthy replacement for Early Charm which the grower discontinued. Dawn is only a couple of days later than Charm, with the same full range of colors. Nothing enriches bouquets like the first asters. 12-18". Pkt=.5 gram, about 210 seeds.

1219 Crego Mix About a week later than Early Dawn, but the ostrich feather blooms are richer and seem to hold better in wet and/or cold conditions than Early Dawn. 2 ft. plants with 4" diameter flowers in full range. Pkt=.5 gram, about 250 seeds.

1222 Princess Mix 2-3" flowers on 2 ft. wiry stems. The pompon type blooms are richly colored with deep crested centers and make elegant cutflowers. Start inside; these tend to be late bloomers. Pkt=.25 gram, about 100 seeds.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS *Centaurea cyanus*

Great for cutflowers. Start in warm place 2 months before setting out or direct seed in May in a sunny location. 3 ft. All types about 6,000 seeds/oz.

1226 Blue Boy Showy blue cornflower. Pkt=1 gram, about 210 seeds.

1229 Red Boy As above, except deep red. Pkt= 1 gram, about 210 seeds.

1232 Mix Blend of pink, red, white, blue double flowers, with blues predominating. Very showy. Pkt=1 gram, about 210 seeds.

1236 Double Camellia Mix Balsam *Impatiens balsamina* Makes a full show of abundant pink, rose & white blooms along the axils up its stems. Thin for a more spectacular display. Should be direct seeded after danger of frost. Don't cover the seed. 2 ft. Pkt=1 gram, about 120 seeds. 3,300 seeds/oz.

CALENDULA *C. officinalis*

Also known as pot marigold. The beautiful orange and yellow flowers, great for cutflower arrangements, are also edible. They thrive in cool weather, being one of the last flowers to succumb to fall frosts. Can be direct seeded in May or started indoors in cool place for early blooms.

1241 Kablouna Mix 18". Distinct form of Calendula with a neat crested center not showing the eye. Pkt=1 gram, about 140 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz.

1246 Pacific Beauty Mix Beautiful yellow and orange double flowers show the eye. Slightly less refined appearance than the Kablounas. Don't like crowding, enjoy full sun. 18". Pkt=2 grams, about 300 seeds. 4,500 seeds/oz..

1249 Touch of Red Mix Deep mahogany red in centers, on petal backs creates pleasing contrast to the yellow and orange. Excellent for cut flowers. Tends to fade quickly after heavy rains. 18". Pkt=1 gram, about 200 seeds. 5,670 seeds/oz.

1253 Canary Creeper *Tropaeolum peregrinum* A climbing relative of the nasturtium. With a little coaxing, profuse vines will climb 8 ft., providing golden-yellow flowers late in the season. Pkt=1 gram, about 15 seeds. 420 seeds/oz.

1257 White Pinnacle Candytuft *Iberis odorata* Makes a lovely border plant with its show of fragrant white blossoms with small green buttons in the center. Also excellent for cut flowers because of its long stems. Direct seed in late spring. 20". Pkt=.5 gram, about 190 seeds. 10,880 seeds/oz.

1261 Dwarf Fragrance Mix Carnation *Dianthus caryophyllus* Notable for their outstanding fragrance, they come in a wide range of colors including crimson, rose, pink and white. Their stiff stems help make them a good cutflower. Start indoors 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost is past. 12-14". Pkt=.3g, about 150 seeds. 14,500 seeds/oz.

1265 Double Mix China Pink *Dianthus chinensis* The name *Dianthus* comes from the Greek meaning "divine flowers." The name well fits the clustered, double dainty blooms in stunning colors. Start indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out. Likes cool weather. Avoid heavy nitrogen fertilizers. Height 14-20". Pkt=.5 gram, about 400 seeds. 23,100 seeds/oz.

1268 Merry Mix Chrysanthemum *C. carinatum* Also known as "Love Daisy." Bright, cheery tricolors of red, cream and yellow. Deeply cut, fleshy foliage. Start indoors 8-10 weeks before setting out after danger of frost has past. 2 ft. Pkt=.5g, about 260 seeds. 15,000 seeds/oz.

1271 Clarkia Mix *C. elegans* A standout in our 1991 flower beds, was one of the first to bloom, and lasted a long time. Bears double flowers of pink, red and white along 2 ft. erect stems. Closely related to Godetia, but much less likely to lodge, and blooms much longer. Can be direct seeded, but for earlier blooms start indoors and transplant after danger of frost is past. Pkt=1 gram, about 3,500 seeds. 98,000 seeds/oz.

1274 Rose Queen Cleome *C. hasslerana* The old-fashioned spider flower is making a comeback. Cleome sets large open flower clusters with very long stamens atop 4 ft. stalks. For better germination prechill seeds in refrigerator. Do not cover seed. Likes the hot and dry conditions of midsummer and will bloom throughout the summer. Pkt= .5 gram, about 400 seeds. 22,500 seeds/oz.

1278 Bright Lights Mix Cosmos *C. sulphureus* A bright mixture of yellow and gold shades reaching 3 ft. Sun-loving, free-flowering all summer. Germinates in 1 week at 75 degrees F. Klondyke type is not frost hardy. Pkt= 1 gram, about 140 seeds. 3,900 seeds/oz.

1281 Sensation Mix Cosmos *C. bipinnatus* Largest flowered cosmos variety needs little tending, can serve as an accent, screen or cut flowers. One of last to give in to frost, will flower 10 weeks after direct seeding. This type a mixture of pinks, reds, purples and a few whites. 54". Pkt= 1.4 grams, about 195 seeds. 3,900 seeds/oz.

1285 Silver Dust Dusty Miller *Cineraria maritima* Grown for its silvery white foliage and as a popular bedding plant for borders and accent. Large, lacinated leaves. Dwarf strain, 6-8". Start indoors in a warm spot 10-12 weeks before setting out, maintain dry conditions. Needs light to germinate and takes 3 weeks. Pkt=.2 gram, about 640 seeds. 90,000 seeds/oz.

1289 Scarlet Flax *Linum grandiflorum rubrum* Five-petalled blooms up to 1.5" across on bushy 1 ft. plants. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked. Do not transplant. Bright red flowers. Pkt=1 gram, about 300 seeds. 8,400 seeds/oz.

1292 Flowering Cabbage Mix *Brassica oleracea* Good ornamental for our climate because the colors deepen at the onset of cold weather. Good for accents and pattern plantings. Start indoors 5-7 weeks before setting out. Withhold nitrogen to speed coloring. Best color if set out midsummer for fall maturity. 10". Pkt=.5g, about 160 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1295 Flowering Kale Mix *B. oleracea* Color contrasts for accent or pattern plantings. Also used as edible garnish and in salads. Sometimes called salad savoy in supermarkets. Prefers cool weather. Culture same as for flowering cabbage. 8". Pkt=.5 gram, about 250 seeds. 14,500 seeds/oz.

1298 Tall Mix Four O'Clock *Mirabilis jalapa* Also known as Marvel of Peru. The fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers open in late afternoon, being best appreciated at dusk when they appear to glow. The 2 ft. plants make good backgrounds. Start indoors and transplant out when warm weather has settled in. Likes full sun. Pkt=3 grams, about 50 seeds. 520 seeds/oz.

1302 Dwarf Double Azalea Mix Godetia *Clarkia amoena* Also known as Farewell to Spring. 16". So lovely, deserves to be better known. Its frilly, delicate blooms in pastel shades stand out in bouquets. Double and semi-double blooms in pink, red, rose and lilac. Direct seed in early May. Wonderful in borders, benefits from taller flowers in the background to form contrast, give support. Pkt=.7 gram, about 2,200 seeds. 89,500 seeds/oz.

LARKSPUR *Consolida orientalis*

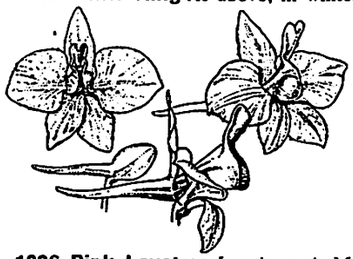
Giant Imperial, 3 ft. Long flower spikes are used as cutflowers or in dried arrangements. Delphinium-like flowers on upright long-stemmed plants. Very slow to give in to fall frosts. May be direct seeded in early spring or started indoors and set out in 8 weeks. Germinates in 21 days. Pkt=1 gram, about 330 seeds. All types about 9,410 seeds/oz.

1307 Blue Spire Dark-blue.

1313 Lilac As above, in lilac. New!

1316 Pink Perfection Pink member of the series.

1319 White King As above, in white.



1322 Mixed Tall stalks densely covered with pink, purple, blue & white florets, make a beautiful background, good for cutting. Pkt=1 gram, about 280 seeds.

1326 Pink Lavatera *L. trimestris* My favorite in 1989. An explosion of exotic pink blooms on tall bushy plants great for borders. Lasts in bouquets after most others have shrivelled. Start indoors 8 wks before setting out, or direct seed in sunny spot. Will survive light fall frosts. 2 ft. Pkt=1 gram, about 150 seeds. 4,200 seeds/oz. both kinds.

1329 Mont Blanc Lavatera *L. trimestris* Slightly dwarf version (20") with white blossoms. Fleuroselect medal winner. Too short for commercial cutting, but nice borders. Looks great planted alongside Pink Lavatera. Pkt=.5 gram, about 75 seeds.

1332 Crystal Palace Blue Lobelia *L. erinus* With deep blue flowers on bronze-green foliage, this is perfect window box plant. Great for edgings, walks & borders. Sowindoors in a cool place before setting out, or in planters. Needs light to germinate. Tolerates some shade. 4". Pkt=.2 gram, about 5,000 seeds. 750,000 seeds/oz.

MARIGOLDS *Tagetes* spp.

Good as beddings, in planters, or low borders. Sow after soil has warmed, or inside in a warm spot, 3 weeks before setting out. Likes full sun.

1339 Brocade Mix French Dwarf Double *T. patula* Abundant color on neat, compact 10" plants. Ruffled flowers in rust, yellow, orange, red & bicolors. Pkt=.5 gram, about 165 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1342 Sparky Mix French Dwarf Double *T. patula* Combines yellow, gold, orange and red blooms on free flowering compact 10-12" plants. Flowers are 2-2.5" wide. Pkt=1 gram, about 300 seeds. 8,500 seeds/oz.

1345 Lemon Gem *T. signata pumila* Compact 10-12" plant bears large bright lemon-yellow flowers early, through summer, into fall. Start 3 weeks before setting out, or direct sow. Blooms are edible with lemony scent. Pkt=.6 gram, about 720 seeds. 35,000 seeds/oz.

1348 Tangerine Gem *T. signata pumila* As above, except the tiny fragrant flowers are deep orange. They make colorful, tasty additions to salads. If you cut them, they'll keep coming. Pkt=.6 gram, about 720 seeds. 35,000 seeds/oz.

1352 Tall African Crackerjack Mix *T. erecta* A tall (30") carnation-flowered type. Early giant flowered mixture of orange, gold, yellow. Large, fully doubled flowers rarely need staking. Pkt=1 gram, about 320 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1356 Clarke's Heavenly Blue Morning Glory *Ipomoea tricolor* Old favorite, easily grown climber provides color & shade. Intense blue lightens toward center; a sun-loving vine. Sow outdoors after danger of frost or indoors in jiffy pots as they resent transplanting. 12 ft. Pkt=3.5 grams, about 80 seeds. 650 seeds/oz.

1359 Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory *I. nil* Roth Very large wine-red trumpet-shaped flowers. Culture as above. 10 ft. vines. Pkt=3.5 grams, about 80 seeds. 675 seeds/oz.

NASTURTIUMS *Tropaeolum majus*

About 200 seeds/oz. all types. Likes full sun. Edible flowers lend a peppery taste to salads, with each color adding contrast and subtle variations in flavor. Blooms keep coming if cut.

1364 Alaska This eye-catcher has variegated green and white foliage. If you feed it heavily it will make a formidable bush, but if you want to eat its tangy yellow blossoms you will have to go easy on the nitrogen. A great plant for hanging baskets. 16". Pkt=2 grams, about 16 seeds. New!

1367 Empress of India Its stems and leaves have a red toning that gives the plant a lovely olive color. Its attractive scarlet flowers are spicy hot. Darker coloring makes a delightful contrast in your nasturtium patch. Do not feed heavily. 16" plants. Pkt=4 grams, about 30 seeds. New!

1370 Jewel Mix Non-trailing bushy variety holds bloom above foliage. Early free-flowering blend of colors. Blooms 6 weeks after sowing & continues until frost. Avoid excess nitrogen, but don't believe the myth that Jewel thrives in poor soil. 16". Pkt=4 grams, about 24 seeds.

1373 Whirlybird 7-Color Blend Has large spurless upward-facing flowers that are borne above the foliage. Compact non-trailing plant habit. Recommended for commercial growers. 12" plants. Pkt=2 grams, about 15 seeds.

1376 Tall Climbing Mix Tall single mix rises to 2 ft. in red, orange, gold and exquisite bicolor shades. Each different colored blossom has its own distinctive taste. Plants will spread. *The most prolific blossom set of any of the nasturtiums we have tried.* Pkt=4 grams, about 20 seeds.

1380 Dwarf Friendship Mix Painted Tongue *Salpiglossis sinuata* Fleuroselect novelty. We are pleased to again have seed for this delicate beauty with exquisite veins and markings on the blooms. This old fashioned cutflower thrives in cool summers with full sun fashioning trumpet shaped blooms in a mix of very bright colors. May be the most underappreciated flower in our entire offering. For earlier blooms start indoors 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost. 15". Pkt=.2 gram, about 860 seeds. 125,000 seeds per oz.

1384 Swiss Giant Regular Mix Pansy *Viola x wittrockiana* Blotched flowers in a wide range of colors. Best color in cool of spring, good for bedding or borders. Not recommended for commercial growers. Start 2 months prior to planting in a cool place. Likes partial sun. 6". Pkt=.1 gram, about 70 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz.

1388 Drummondii Mix Phlox *P. drummondii* Among the most colorful annuals for summer & fall beds, borders or

window boxes. A large flowered mix of crimson, scarlet, pink, white and salmon with white eyes. Start early indoors or direct sow in spring. Likes moist, well-drained soil in full sun. One of the longest lasting in bouquets. About the last to succumb to frost. 6-8". Pkt=.4 gram, about 200 seeds. 14,000 seeds/oz.

1392 Imperial Mix Pincushion Flower *Scabiosa atropurpurea* Old-fashioned cutflower that deserves to experience a revival. Blend of crimson, rose, lavender and white pincushion-like flowers on long stems. Among my favorites. 3 ft. Start indoors 4 to 5 weeks before last frost. Pkt=.5 gram, about 40 seeds. 2,400 seeds/oz.

POPPIES *Papaver* spp.

Start indoors in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting out, or sow outside after frost. Likes full sun. Will self sow. All types 200,000 seeds/oz.

1396 Carnation Luxuriant ruffled heavily doubled deep pink blossoms make this one a real show-stopper. 4-5" flowers on 2.5-3 ft. stems create splashes of color that can be seen from a distance. Because it self sows readily with each plant putting out a succession of blossoms, its breathtaking beauty extends over a long season. I even like the sensuous feel of its spent petals as it casts them away when I nudge an overmature flower. Seed organically grown in Maine from a customer's sample. Broadcast seed in spring. Thin for robust plants. Pkt=.2 gram, about 1,400 seeds. New!

1399 Large Lavender Passed along to Jeanne Griffin by a German friend, these tall poppies bloom in July with 2.5-3" flowers that have exquisitely shaded and fringed petals. A real eye-catcher with a long blooming period. Large 1" seed pods can be used in dried arrangements. Seed organically raised in Maine by Griffin. 2.5-3 ft. Pkt=.2 gram, about 1,400 seeds.

1402 Splendid Pastel Mix Big single pastel poppies in a range of red, violet, and pink petals surrounding a dark center. Larger and less elegant than Shirley poppies, but more colorful and sensual. 2.5-3 ft. Pkt=.2 gram, about 1,400 seeds. New!

1405 Shirley Double Choice Mix Also known as Corn Poppy. Blooms all summer in shades of pink, rose, salmon, scarlet & white. 30". Pkt=.7 gram, about 4,900 seeds.

1408 Mission Bells California Poppy *Eschscholtzia californica* 2 ft. Colorful, semi-double orange flowers. Excellent for borders, rock gardens, bedding. Flowers 2-3" in diameter. Likes full sun. Do not transplant. Direct seed in May after soil has begun warming. Make succession plantings for blooms all summer. 2 ft. Pkt=.7 gram, about 450 seeds. 18,300 seeds/oz.

1411 Extra Double Mix Portulaca *P. grandiflora* The familiar moss rose blooms in shades of pink, rose, apricot, yellow & white on succulent, low spreading 6" plants. Good for bedding & in hanging planters. Easy to grow. Can stand heat. Start in warm spot, bloom 8 weeks from sowing. Needs light to germinate. Thrives in sandy soil, likes full sun. Pkt= .2 gram, about 1,840 seeds. 265,000 seeds/oz.

1416 Blue Bedder Salvia *S. farinacea* True blue flower spikes are abundant on bushy 3 ft. plants. Grey-green foliage. Light aids germination. Start indoors in warm location (do not cover seed) 4-6 weeks before last frost, keep fairly dry for best foliage color, and transplant outdoors after danger of frost is over. Pkt=.5 gram, about 500 seeds. 28,800 seeds/oz.

1420 Panorama F2 Snapdragon *Antirrhinum majus* Non-hybrid mix produced from hybrid parents. High quality blended mix shows golden yellow, rose, orchid, bronze, red and white flowers. 20". Sow indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out. Refrigerate seeds, then expose to light to germinate. Pkt=.2 gram, about 1,460 seeds. 211,700 seeds/oz.

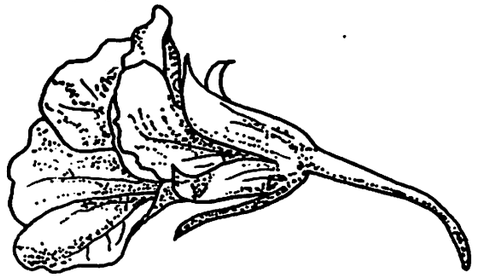
1424 Red Lilac Evening Stock *Matthiola bicornis* During the day its grey-green leaves look wilted and spent, but at dusk they snap to attention and its small pale violet starshaped flowers open and glow. Start early indoors and transplant after danger of frost. Likes some shade in the afternoon. 18". Pkt=1 gram, about 1,300 seeds. 37,000 seeds/oz.

1427 Dwarf Ten Weeks Mix Stock *M. incana* Formula blended. Dwarf plant reaches 12-14" Each plant produces abundant flowers which really come into their own in the cool of September. For bedding & cutflowers. For earlier blooms sow indoors 6 to 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost. Don't cover the seed. Pkt=.4 gram, about 250 seeds. 18,000 seeds/oz.

1432 Mammoth Grey Stripe Sunflower *Helianthus annuus* A traditional variety of giant (6-12 ft.) single stem sunflower with large seed heads. Pkt=28 grams.

SWEET PEA *Lathyrus odoratus*

Soak seeds for 12-24 hours prior to sowing. For earliest blooms, sow indoors 2 mos. before setting out, or sow direct in spring. Likes full sun. About 350 seeds/oz.



1436 Little Sweetheart Mix The most dwarf of all sweet peas, with bushes growing only 8-12". Bright color range of red, pink, white, rose, lilac and blue. Produces best blooms in cool fall weather. 5 gram pkt=about 60 seeds.

1439 Knee High Mix Semi-dwarf 20" bush-type plants need no support, produce full-length stems. Pkt= 7 grams, about 85 seeds.

1443 Mammoth Mix 4-6 ft. staking variety. The best tall sweet pea in our gorgeous 1988 trial. Never stopped blooming from July to September. Long stems make for ideal cut flowers. Mixture of crimson, scarlet, white, lavender, deep rose, mid blue and pink. Pkt=7 grams, about 85 seeds.

ZINNIAS

One of the easiest annuals to sow from seed, in sunny spot, outside after last frost, or start indoors for earlier blooms.

1456 Cactus Mix *Z. elegans* Cactus flowers with large ruffled blossoms resemble chrysanthemums. Profuse, immense blooms in scarlet, orange, pink, yellow. Full sun. 3 ft. Pkt=1 gram, about 105 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

1459 Dahlia Flowered Gold Medal Mix *Z. elegans* A formula blend of cherry, orange, pink, purple, scarlet, white and yellow flowers 4-5" in diameter excellent for cutting. Flowers are flat-petaled, semi-double on 3.5 ft. stems. Bred by Bodger. Pkt=1 gram, about 105 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

1462 Persian Carpet *Z. haageana* These eye-catching variegated fully double and semi-double 2" flowers borne on 1 ft. stalks held a long time. They have maroon centers, with white, yellow or gold on the outside. Smaller and less gaudy than our other zinnias and very pleasing in bouquets. Pkt=.5 gram, about 400 seeds. 22,000 seeds/oz.

1465 Pumila Mix (Cut & Come Again) *Z. elegans* Small plants (2 ft.) with flowers 2.5-3" across. Wide range of colors includes orange, yellow, white, pink, lavender & scarlet. Pkt= 1 gram, about 140 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz.

1469 Scarlet Flame *Z. elegans* The latin name *elegans* really says it for these. Gene, who usually doesn't like gaudy zinnias, was attracted to Scarlet Flame's striking bright scarlet blooms. 3 ft. stems. Pkt=1 gram, about 110 seeds. 3,100 seeds/oz.

1472 State Fair Mix *Z. elegans* We've developed a liking for this old-fashioned variety with its rich array of huge single and double blooms borne on 30" plants. The blooms are much showier and more refined than those in the Gold Medal Mix. Pkt=.5g, about 50 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

1475 Swirls *Z. elegans* These zinnias wowed everyone who saw them in the 1992 trials with their slightly fluorescent bicolor blooms of rose and white or red and yellow. The 4" flowers are fully double to semi-double with slightly ruffled flat petals borne on 2 ft. stems. Pkt=1g, about 190 seeds. 5,400 seeds/oz. New!

1480 Cutflower Mix A mixture of annual flowers which can be used for cutting. Will include popular types such as asters, bachelor's buttons, calendulas; also some less well-known types. Pkt=1 gram.

FANCY FLOWERS

A selection of higher-priced varieties, many of which are especially recommended for commercial growers. Annuals except where noted.

1501 Cerise Queen Achillia *A. millefolium* Perennial also known as Yarrow. Easy to grow and tolerant of drought, heat and poor soil. Beautiful cherry-red flower heads 2-4" across on 18" stems with lacy foliage. A good border plant. Pkt=.2 gram, about 1,400 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz.

1505 Blue Blazer Ageratum *A. houstonianum* F-1 hybrid. Showy annual also known as Flossflower. Puffy deep blue flowers on 8" plant. Very popular for borders & bedding. Starts blooming early, can withstand heat and continue into fall. Will not tolerate frost. Pkt=.1g, about 700 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz.

1507 Blue Horizon Ageratum *A. houstonianum* For everyone who loves ageratum and wants to bring them inside, this is a long-stemmed cutting variety. Growing 30" with blue flowers, this variety works well as an everlasting when dried. Pkt=.04 gram, about 150 seeds. 170,000 seeds/oz.

1510 Matsumoto Aster *C. chinensis* A very classy cutflower which may be harvested by the individual stem or in its entirety. Flowers sport distinct yellow centers amidst a variety of shades (apricot, blue, pink, red, rose, salmon and white) about 100 days after sowing. 2" semi-double blooms are concentrated at the top of strong 2.5 ft. stems. Pkt=.2 gram, about 90 seeds. 13,000 seeds/oz. New!

1514 Apricot Brandy Celosia *C. plumosa* All-America selection. Compact 12" plants ablaze with very uniform apricot-orange plumes. Needs light to germinate. Seedlings sensitive to damping off; apply even moisture. Pkt=.1g, about 115 seeds. 32,000 seeds/oz.

1515 Coral Gardens Celosia *C. cristata* This is an extra-dwarf brain-type celosia growing fairly large flowers on compact 10" plants. Blooms display a rich mix of red, crimson, rose, orange and golden with an almost neon glow. Pkt=.1 gram, about 120 seeds. 34,000 seeds/oz. New!

1517 Purple Palace Coral Bells *Huechera sanguinea* This striking perennial border plant stood out in our tour of Zone 4 Perennials' gardens in Sidney. Its showy 12" ivy-shaped mahogany-red leaves (discard the few plants that make green foliage) make it an attractive ground cover. Its small white bell-shaped flowers are insignificant. Pkt=.02 gram, about 400 seeds. 560,000 seeds/oz.

1519 Early Sunrise Coreopsis *C. grandiflora* Perennial. 1989 All-America selection was based on its ability to bloom weeks earlier than other Coreopsis varieties. Dense well-branched 18" plants are loaded with 2" semi-double vivid yellow blooms. Start indoors in cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out in sunny spot. Do not cover seed. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz.

1522 Versailles Cosmos *C. bipinnatus* 3 ft. Caught our attention because it was dwarfer and about a week earlier to bloom than Early Sensation. Attractive prolific blooms of purple petals with yellow centers. Annual good for cutting. Pkt=1 gram, about 135 seeds. 3,900 seeds/oz.

1525 Figaro Dahlia *D. pinnata* Nikos has been growing this one for years in preference to Rigoletto because it is earlier and more compact, with a wider range of flower forms, including single, semi-double and double blooms. 10". Pkt=.4 gram, about 40 seeds. 2,800 seeds/oz.

1531 Red Peacock Flowering Kale *B. oleracea* F-1 hybrid. An unusual flowering kale with an open plant habit and large lacinated leaves. Can grow enormous, looking a little like a brightened version of Red Russian Kale on steroids! Very stately in the late summer or fall garden. 1 ft. Pkt=.2 gram, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz. New!

1534 Galaxy Mix Gazania *G. splendens* Clean seed. More folks should become acquainted with these 10" stunners! Large-flowered mixture of exotic blooms of white, light pink, orange, yellow and apricot shades. Sow indoors in warm place 8 weeks before setting out after danger of frost or direct seed. Do not overwater; sensitive to crown rot. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz.

1538 Super Elfin Pastel Mix Impatiens *I. wallereana* 8-10" freely branching plants that are covered with masses of pastel colors: blue pearl, pink with a rose eye, salmon with a coral eye, white, coral, pink and salmon. Impatiens are the #1 bedding plant in this country because they do so well in those hard-to-plant shaded areas and require so little care. Provide even moisture; do not overfeed. Need light to germinate. Pkt=.03 gram, about 55 seeds. 50,000 seeds/oz.

MARIGOLDS

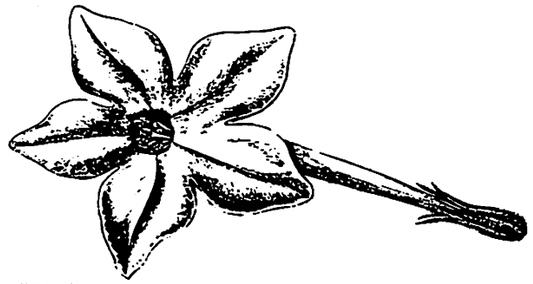
1542 Bonanza Deep Orange French Dwarf Double *T. patula* With the most intense orange of any marigold, this dwarf French has blooms that are 2" across on plants that grow about 1 ft. tall. Easy to grow, early to bloom and very uniform in habit, Bonanza was an excellent performer in the 1991 trials. Pkt=.2 gram, about 65 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1545 Queen Sophia French Dwarf Double *T. patula* Award-winning anemone-flowered dwarf, each plant produces many bicolored blooms. Flowers deep orange rust, and as they mature, petals are edged with gold. Named for Queen Sophia of Spain. 10-12". Pkt=.7 gram, about 230 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1548 First Lady African Semi-Dwarf Double *T. erecta* Voted the favorite of all the All-America flower winners. A lovely 20" border or hedge plant, covered with sunny yellow double carnation-like flowers 3.5" across which keep coming till frost. Pkt=.1 gram, about 35 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1551 Inca Orange African Semi-Dwarf Double *T. erecta* Board member Tim Christensen had been trying to persuade us to carry this one for years. A wonderful home garden marigold completely blanketed with big 4-5" flowers on full 14" plants. The blooms are fully double, start early, and keep going all summer unless they get waterlogged in a storm and break off. Pkt=.1 gram, about 32 seeds. 9,000 seeds/oz.

1554 Moon Lily *Datura inoxia* Also known as Angel's Trumpet. *This plant is poisonous and no part of it should ever be ingested.* Its effects are described by Carlos Castenada in The Teachings of Don Juan. It is also of spectacular beauty, growing 3 ft. tall and spreading with enormous 6" white trumpets of indescribable ambrosial fragrance which open at night. This close relative of Jimson Weed will be a real conversation piece in your garden. Poor germinator. Pkt=.25 gram, about 20 seeds. 2,300 seeds/oz.



1558 Nicotiana *Nicotiana sylvestris* For years we've been looking for a nicotiana whose fragrance is deepenough to allow us to overlook the gangliness of the plant. The dwarf varieties have always let us down. But this 5 ft. variety is stately enough to look almost handsome, and its powerful fragrance perfumes the garden both day and night. You might want to plant it near a door or under your bedroom window where you can enjoy the smell during the night. Pkt=.02 gram, about 640 seeds. 911,104 seeds/oz.

1562 Jolly Joker Pansy *Viola x wittrockiana* All-America winner. Although it lacks the usual "face," its vibrant color combination of orange and purple make Joker an eye-catching addition to your garden. It is one of the hardiest pansies, as well as one of the slowest to "stretch." 8". Pkt=.1 gram, about 70 seeds. 20,000 seeds/oz.

1565 Thai Hot Pepper *Capsicum annuum* Believe it or not, this one is grown "in the trade" as a red and green Christmas pot plant. However, devoted followers of hot cuisine prize it for the sparks it creates. Early pinching will produce a bushy 8" plant that can be pulled, roots and all, and hung to dry for winter use. Or grow it inside in a basket for both ornamental and edible enjoyment. Pkt=.1 gram, about 40 seeds. 11,776 seeds/oz.

1568 Daddy Mix Petunia *P. x hybrida* Hort. This very showy hybrid grandiflora has big 4" ruffled blooms in shades of light blue orchid, peppermint, pink, plum and strawberry with darker veins. Visually stunning in baskets, these uniform plants also exhibit good weather tolerance when planted in the sunny section of your garden. Start indoors in warm place 8 wks before setting out after danger of frost. Do not cover seeds; light aids germination. Use loose media and avoid overwatering. 12-15". Pkt=.03 gram, about 300 seeds. 280,000 seeds/oz.

1571 Multiflora Resisto Mix Petunia *P. x hybrida* Hort. F-1 hybrid. These compact 12" annuals show breathtaking flower production over a long season and are particularly resistant to bad weather. Culture as above. Pkt=.03 gram, about 300 seeds. 285,000 seeds/oz.

1575 Perennial Mixed Phlox *P. paniculata* This is the perennial version of phlox which will bloom from June till frost. Excellent for borders and cutflowers. Mix of whites, pinks, reds and lilacs. Freeze seeds 10 days before sowing indoors, or direct seed in cold soil. Slow germinator, takes 3-4 weeks. Likes full sun. 3 ft. Pkt=.25 gram, about 20 seeds. 2,500 seeds/oz.

1580 Carabiniere Salvia *S. splendens* 12-14" plants with bright red sturdy spikes held above the foliage. The initial flower spike must be cut after the bloom fades to induce further spikes to develop. When this is done, salvia makes a brilliant colorful display in your garden. Carabiniere is a very uniform variety that blooms well in light shade. Pkt=.2 gram, about 55 seeds. 7,500 seeds/oz.

1584 Sonnet Mix Snapdragon *A. majus* F-1 hybrid semi-dwarf. The best snapdragon in our trials, the blooms were refined, early and in a full range of very bright colors. Annual grows 20". See #1420 for culture. Pkt=.025 gram, about 50 seeds. 180,000 seeds/oz.

1589 Novalis Deep Blue Verbena *V. x hybrida* Striking purple blooms with white starlike centers appear in clusters on this 6-10" annual bedding plant. Free-flowering, long-lasting blooms survive light frosts. A stunning, vibrant border. Prechill seeds 5-7 days in refrigerator before sowing. 1989 All-America winner. Pkt=.2 gram, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz.

1592 Novalis Scarlet Verbena *V. x hybrida* We liked the blue version so much that we decided to trial the mix in 1990. The blue and scarlet work so well together in the mix that we decided to carry both. Interplanting the two will give you a striking border. 6-10". Pkt=.2 gram, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz.

1594 Peppermint Cooler Vinca *V. rosea* Vinca is an up-and-coming plant of the '90s—increasingly popular as a low-maintenance impatiens look-alike that does well in the sun. To the casual observer, the only difference between the two is in Vinca's thicker and waxier foliage. Peppermint Cooler boasts huge 2.25" white blooms with a red "eye" in which the petals overlap a bit giving them a rounded, formal appearance. Remains neat and covered with blooms until frost and can even be used as an everblooming houseplant. Don't overwater the seedlings. 15". Pkt.=.2 gram, about 150 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz. New!

1597 Ruffles Mix Zinnia *Z. elegans* F-1 hybrid. Bred for bouquets. Flat-petaled, double to semi-double flowers on long stems. Free blooming, respond to frequent cutting. Yellow, scarlet, pink & cherry blooms. Form an elegant hedge 24-30". Grow easily from direct seeding. Pkt=.25g, about 25 seeds. 3,000 seeds/oz.

EVERLASTINGS

Annuals except where noted.

1700 Achillea the Pearl *Achillea ptarmica* This hardy perennial bears no resemblance to the more familiar yarrows. Instead it has individual clusters of fully double pure white blooms with a small yellow center. Easily cultivated, it spreads nicely and can be used for a "wild" border. Moreover, the flowers are fine for cutting from spring until frost and can be enjoyed either fresh or dried, adding .an engaging splash of white to arrangements. *Ptarmica* is from the Greek meaning plant that caused sneezing! 2 ft. Pkt.=.05 gram, about 350 seeds. 200,000 seeds/oz. New!

1701 Acroclinium *Helipterum roseum* Also known as Sunrays. Daisy-like flower which may be used fresh as cutflower. Pick in bud stage; will open as it dries. White, rose & pink shades. Start in cool place 2 mos. prior to setting outdoors, or sow direct outdoors after frost. Annual. 2 ft. Pkt=.2 gram, about 100 seeds. 12,600 seeds/oz.

1704 Blazing Stars *Liatris spicata* Perennial. 18". Also known as Gayfeather. Spikes of rosy purple flowers for cutflowers or drying. Start indoors in late winter in cool place and set out in spring in 6-8 weeks or direct seed in spring. Takes 3-4 weeks to germinate. Pkt=1 gram, about 330 seeds. 9,500 seeds/oz.

1707 Green Gold Bupleurum *B. griffithii* Admit it. You'd never heard of this plant. Neither had I until Nikos brought a dried stem to the office. Bupleurum is not well known except in Dutch flower auctions where it commands a price similar to roses, but this unique plant deserves more attention by dried flower growers. Its well-branched 2 ft. stems with yellowish flowers air-dry perfectly, retaining their green color and looking like they had been dried in glycerine. Moreover, because each stem fans out, an individual stem provides backdrop for an entire arrangement, either fresh or dried. Start indoors early to reach full growth potential. Pkt=.2 gram, about 70 seeds. 10,000 seeds/oz. New!

1711 Forest Fire Celosia *C. plumosa* Plume type celosia shows bright scarlet flowers, with strikingly beautiful bronze-red foliage. 30-36". Pkt=.2 gram, about 300 seeds. 43,500 seeds/oz.

1714 Chinese Lantern *Physalis franchetii* 2 ft. Perennial grown for its deep orange "lanterns," the calyx which surrounds the red fruit. May be sown indoors in warm place. Germination takes 3-4 weeks; do not cover seeds. Likes full sun. Pkt=1 gram, about 600 seeds. 17,500 seeds/oz.

GLOBE AMARANTH *Gomphrena globosa*

Easily grown in any soil, likes hot sun. One of the most prolific. Tolerates some frost. Beautiful clover-like 1" flowers on 2 ft. stems. Can also be enjoyed as bedding plant. Sow indoors in warm spot, 2 months before setting out. Do not overwater. Packets of individual colors contain .1 gram, about 40 seeds; mix = .2 grams, about 80 seeds. 12,000 seeds/oz.

1722 Lavender Lady Blooms in luscious lavender shade.

1725 Purple Bright purple, almost fuschia.

1727 Strawberry Fields Beautiful strawberry-red profuse blooms which will add vibrant color to your arrangements.

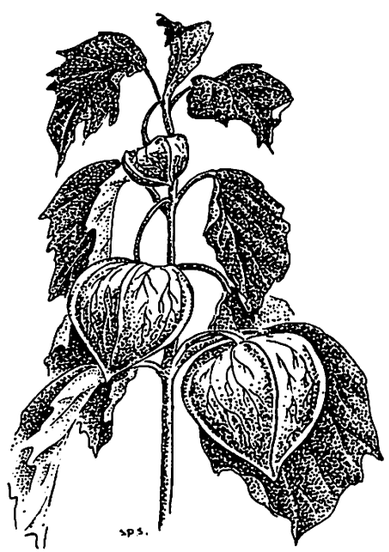
1729 White As above, in white.

1731 Mix Shades of purple, rose, lavender & white.

1734 Hare's Tail *Lagurus ovatus* Its downy leaves feel like rabbit's fur and will literally tickle your fancy. But it is grown for its soft grey-to-white dense wooly conical heads which easily air-dry to make a great addition to everlasting arrangements. 1 ft. stems. Pkt=.1 gram, about 180 seeds. 51,000 seeds/oz. New!

1737 Honesty or Silver Dollar *Lunaria biennis* Winter-hardy biennial has fragrant lavender flowers, but is usually grown for its large silver seed pods which are lovely in winter bouquets. Sow indoors in cool spot before setting out to a sunny location or direct sow spring or fall. 3 ft. Pkt=1 gram, about 50 seeds. 1,500 seeds/oz.

1740 Immortelle Mix *Xeranthemum annuum* Papery daisy-like flowers in a wide range of colors. Grow easily from seed, or can be started early indoors. Germinate at 70-75 degrees in 2-3 weeks. Flowers 1.5" across, grow to 3 ft. Pkt=.25 gram, about 190 seeds. 22,500 seeds/oz.



1743 Lamb's Ear *Stachys byzantina* Also known as Wooly Betony. 1 ft. perennial with soft fuzzy leaves and purple flowers. Needs light to germinate. Has a silvery appearance. Was formerly used to bandage wounds. Pkt=1 gram, about 550 seeds. 16,000 seeds/oz.

1746 Persian Jewels Mixed Love in a Mist *Nigella damascena* Profuse blooms in pink, blue & white shades surrounded by a cloud of greenery make lovely bouquets. But it is the seed heads which are used dried and are especially nice with a little bit of the flower attached. Direct seed as soon as ground can be worked, or sow indoors in a cool spot 2 months prior to setting out. Plant in full sun. 18" Pkt=.4 gram, about 160 seeds. 11,000 seeds/oz.

1749 Quaking Grass *Briza maxima* Also known as Totter Grass. An old favorite for floral designers. The large 2.5" rattle-like seed heads hang down from strong stems. 14-16" Pkt=1 gram, about 190 seeds. 5,500 seeds/oz.

1751 Tricolor Salvia *Salvia horminum* Also known as painted sage. This little beauty is splendid both as a dry flower or as a filler in fresh arrangements. Although its leaves are entirely green, it gains its name from its white and blue flowers set off by large pink-to-purple bracts. Easily air- dried and very prolific, it will remain very flashy, flowering until frost if old blooms are removed. 18" stems. Pkt=.5 gram, about 340 seeds. 19,000 seeds/oz. New!

1755 Ping Pong Starflower *Scabiosa stellata* Small white flowers dry to ball-shaped intricately designed seed heads centered by delicate maroon stars. Should be seen to be appreciated. 2 ft. annual. Pkt=.4 gram, about 10 seeds. 800 seeds/oz.

STATICE *Limonium sinuata*

Faithful standby in everlasting bouquets. Annual reaches 2-2.5 ft. on sturdy stems. Flowers may be gathered for drying many times throughout summer. Sow in warm spot indoors 2 mos. prior to setting out. Grow in full sun. Seed is rubbed for easier germination. Packets of individual colors contain 60 seeds= .2 gram; mix 120 seeds=.4 gram. 8,400 seeds/oz.

1759 Apricot 30"

1762 Kampf's Blue 30" Medium deep violet blue.

1765 Lavender New! 30".

1768 Rose 30" Red.

1770 Royal Purple 24" Deep purple.

1773 White 24"

1775 Mix 24-30"

1776 German Statice *L. tataricum* Large silvery-white flower heads for drying. Grow indoors in a cool place 6 to 8 weeks, set out in early spring, or direct seed early spring or late fall. Perennial. Clean seed. 20". Pkt=.05 gram, about 50 seeds. 31,000 seeds/oz.

1778 Russian Statice *L. suworowii* Long branched spikes with bright rosy-pink flowers that are gracefully curved. Good color retention. A poor germinator. Annual reaches 18". Pkt=.07 gram, about 450 seeds. 175,000 seeds/oz.

STRAWFLOWER *Helichrysum bracteatum*

Monstrosum varieties: All have large double flowers to 30". The freeblooming strawflower is good for border color as well as for drying. Likes warm weather but will produce blossoms into fall. Gather blossoms before fully opened. Sow indoors in a warm spot 2 mos. before setting out. Do not cover seeds. Grow in full sun. Colors: pkts=.2 gram, about 260 seeds; Mix: pkt =.33 gram, about 400 seeds. Colors:36,000 seeds/oz, mix: 45,000 seeds/oz.

1781 Monstrosum Fiery Red

1784 Monstrosum Salmon

1786 Monstrosum White

1788 Monstrosum Mix

1791 Bikini Mix These bikinis bear bright double flowers on dwarf 18" plants in just 12 weeks. Several commercial arrangers we know prefer them to the taller strawflowers. Pkt=.1 gram, about 130 seeds. 36,000 seeds/oz.

1794 Sweet Annie *Artemisia annua* Also known as sweet wormwood. For years our booth at Common Ground Fair was adjacent to Delightful Odds and Herbs. They always had Sweet Annie for sale. We've come to know its pungent fragrance and to associate it with the fair. Fairgoers have asked for its seed in increasing numbers. Annie grows up to 5 ft., with light green leaves valued for everlasting wreaths. It will reseed itself. Seed must be frozen for 2 days, then germinated in light. Pkt= .2 gram, about 50 seeds. 7,000 seeds/oz.

1797 Grandiflora White Winged Everlasting *Ammobium alatum* To some people its branches look winged...to me they just look sinuous. No argument, though, that its white petals with yellow centers look mighty good in arrangements. Sow indoors 8 to 10 weeks before setting outdoors in sunny location. 24". Pkt=.5 gram, about 1,200 seeds. 67,500 seeds/oz.

PERENNIALS

1805 Single Alba Baby's Breath *Gypsophila paniculata* Lovely as a border plant in masses, bearing many white tiny single flowers. If cut before fully opened, useful as an everlasting. Seeds may be sown direct, do not cover. Grows to 3 ft. Pkt=.7 gram, about 940 seeds. 36,000 seeds/oz.

1809 Mrs. Scott Eliot Mixed Columbine *Aquilegia caerulia* Free-blooming white, red, lavender and pink flowers rising to 30" on strong stems. Will bloom 1st season if seeds are sown indoors in early spring. Do not cover. Takes 2-4 weeks to germinate. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade, flowers May & June. Pkt=.6 grams, about 80 seeds. 3,800 seeds/oz.

1810 European Columbine *A. vulgare* A much better landscape plant than Mrs. Eliot or McKana's Giants because its leaves will remain green through the whole season.

Blossoms are mostly pink, with a few purple and white shades. A high percentage are old-fashioned doubles. The original seed stock was collected from a dump site in New Hampshire and grown out in Maine by Rachel Marsh-Sachs. Organic seed. 2.5 ft. Pkt=.1 gram, about 80 seeds. 22,500 seeds/oz. New!

1812 Purple Coneflower *Echinacea purpurea* Vigorous grower, long-lived. Beautiful daisy-like flowers in gradations of purple to 3 ft. Grow indoors for 2 months. Takes 20 days to germinate. Seed organically grown in Maine. Pkt=1 gram, about 260 seeds. 7,500 seeds/oz.

1815 Bressingham Hybrids Coral Bells *Huechera sanguinea* Palest pink to deepest crimson sprays of graceful bells rise from hardy plants of heart-shaped foliage. Start indoors in cool place 8-10 weeks before setting out in partial shade. Need light to germinate. 18". Pkt=.02 gram, about 390 seeds. 560,000 seeds/oz.

1819 Astolat Pacific Giant Delphinium *D. elatum* Our best-selling variety, featuring pastels of lilac, raspberry and rose with dark bees. 6 ft. Pkt=.25 gram, about 110 seeds. All types 13,000 seeds/oz.

1822 Galahad Pacific Giant Delphinium *D. elatum* Quite popular as a background plant and as a cutflower. Likes sun, can tolerate some shade. Pure white with a white bee. 6 ft. Pkt=.25 gram, about 110 seeds.

1825 Connecticut Yankee Mix Delphinium *D. x cultorum* Dwarfed version grows only 3 ft; good where wind is a problem. 1965 All-America Selection in blue, purple, lavender and white. Pkt=.25 gram, about 110 seeds.

1829 Gloxiniaflora Mix Digitalis *D. purpurea* Also known as Foxglove. Favorite old perennial with 3-5 ft. stalks crowded with large thimble-like flowers drooping to one side. Useful in backgrounds or borders. Colors range from cream through pink & purple shades. Germinates 70-75 degrees in about 1 wk. Likes partial sun. Pkt=.25 gram, about 2,600 seeds. 272,500 seeds/oz. New!

1833 Monstrosa Mix English Daisy *Bellis perennis* Biennial. Blossoms look like elegant small double asters. Large double flowers with needle-shaped petals in rose, pink and white. Likes cool summers and should be protected in winter. Sow in August or start indoors 6-8 weeks before setting out in spring. Needs light to germinate. Blossoms are edible. 6". Pkt=.5 gram, about 3,250 seeds. 182,400 seeds/oz.

1837 Blue Flax *L. perenne lewisii* Single light-blue flowers with finely cut foliage for borders or rock gardens. Likes full sun. 9-12". Start indoors in a cool place 6-8 weeks before setting out or direct seed in cool soil in spring or fall. Pkt=1 gram, about 750 seeds. 21,000 seeds/oz.

1839 Globe Flower *Trollius ledebouri* A very hardy perennial that can take dampness and cold. Sets bright cheddar-colored blossoms in June and July on stiff 2.5-3 ft. stalks; color can be appreciated from a distance. Also makes an excellent cut flower. Collected from a garden in Maine. Seed must be frozen before germinating. Pkt=.2 gram, about 64 seeds, about 9,000 seeds/oz. New!

1841 Chater's Double Mix Hollyhock *Alcea rosea* An old-time favorite for background color. Needs staking. Likes full sun and lots of room. Double-flowered biennial in shades of red, pink, yellow and white. Start indoors in a warm place 2 mos. prior to planting. 4-5 ft. Pkt=1 gram, about 115 seeds. 3,240 seeds/oz.

1845 Single Flowered Hollyhock *A. rosea* Customers asked us to find an old-fashioned single-flowered hollyhock. The search through our usual commercial sources was fruitless, but Rachel and Bill Marsh-Sachs of Zone 4 Perennials in Sidney came through with their own organically grown seed for this pink-red 7 ft. beauty favored by hummingbirds. Hollyhocks like moist soil. Pkt=.25 gram, about 25 seeds. 3,240 seeds/oz.

1851 Helen Mount Johnny Jump Up *Viola tricolor* Also known as Heartsease Pansy. 7". This favorite comes in violet, lavender, and canary yellow. Small abundant flowers like partial shade. Can be direct seeded early spring for flowers late in season or sown in fall for earlier blooms the following year. *Caution: can be invasive.* Flowers make edible decorations with a faint wintergreen taste. Pkt=.5 gram, about 450 seeds. 25,500 seeds/oz.

1862 Russell Choice Mix Lupine *Lupinus polyphyllus* Have dense spikes with large flowers in full range of colors. They like a cool, moist spot and sandy soil. Can be sown indoors in late winter, or outdoors in early spring or late fall in full sun. 3 ft. Pkt=1.4 grams, about 75 seeds. 1,400 seeds/oz.

1867 Maltese Cross *Lychnis chalcedonica* Very desirable 3 ft. border plant, excellent for cut flowers. Produces brilliant scarlet florets in the shape of Maltese crosses. Start indoors in early spring or midsummer for blooms next year. Do not cover seeds. Like moist soil and full sun. Maine-grown organic seed. Pkt=.4 gram, about 55 seeds. 4,000 seeds/oz.

1872 Gartford Giants Mix Poppy *P. nudicaule*

Known as the Iceland Poppy. Delicate white, yellow, gold, apricot, orange blossoms from May till frost. Direct seed in spring in a sunny spot. 1 ft. Pkt=.4 gram, about 2,500 seeds. 174,000 seeds/oz.

1877 Dwarf Allegro Oriental Poppy *P. orientalis* Long-lived perennial. Fern-like leaves, showy buds, opening to dazzling scarlet flowers with contrasting black eyes. 16". Sow in June, transplant in October for flowers the following summer. Pkt= .05 gram, about 250 seeds. 145,000 seeds/oz.

1880 Japanese Primrose *Primula japonica* Our search for a primrose variety ended almost in our backyard when Rachel Marsh-Sachs offered these seeds grown in nearby Sidney. Japonica is known as a candelabra type because its umbels of flowers appear one above the other as its 2 ft. stalk rises in early summer. Blooms in shades of white, pink, and magenta. Likes sun or partial shade and requires moisture. Pkt=.05 gram, about 45 seeds. 25,500 seeds/oz. New!

1882 Alaska Shasta Daisy *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* 3 ft. Clean white daisy-like flowers with bright yellow centers make good home garden cutflowers and good border plants for sunny locations. One of the easiest perennials to grow; will usually bloom first year if started indoors in spring and transplanted when soil warms. Pkt=.5 gram, about 475 seeds. 27,000 seeds/oz.

1885 Perennial Sweet Pea *Lathyrus latifolius* The traditional English cottage sweet pea that thrives in cool climates, loves sun, climbs 6 feet and is useful as a screen. Comes in shades of rose, white and pink in big clusters. Good cutflowers. Soak seeds for 24 hours before sowing outdoors in early spring. Takes 3-4 weeks to germinate. Pkt=1 gram, about 20 seeds. 600 seeds/oz New!

1888 Double Choice Mix Sweet William *Dianthus barbatus* A fragrant biennial in red, pink, white, lavender or mixed colors. May be started 2 mos. before setting outdoors, or sown where it will grow in late summer or fall. Requires full sun, good drainage & likes lime. 18". Pkt=.5 gram, about 475 seeds. 26,600 seeds/oz.

1892 Creeping Thyme *Thymus serpyllum* Also known as Mother-of-Thyme. Creeping sweet-scented ground cover with purple flowers good in rock gardens, between stepping stones, or on dry slopes. Likes good drainage, full sun and alkaline soil. Plants grow slowly from seed, may be started indoors 2 mos. before planting, or outside in early spring or fall where they will grow. Sow thickly, do not cover seeds. 2". Pkt=.1 gram, about 800 seeds. 224,500 seeds/oz.

1897 Wildflower Mix for the Northeast. A blend of 20 perennial and annual species native to or naturalized in northeast US and Canada. Includes Dame's Rocket, Black Eyed Susan, Shirley Poppy, Blazing Stars and Bachelor's Button. Start in cool place indoors two months before setting out, or broadcast in spring or fall in a seedbed in a sunny spot. Pkt= 1.4 grams, about 3,000 seeds. 60,000 seeds/oz.

For other perennials, see #1501, 1517, 1519, 1575, 1704, 1714, 1743.

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Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	1882	Impatiens balsamina	1236	Ocimum sanctum	1080	Viola tricolor	1851
Chrysanthemum parthenium	1111	Impatiens wallerana	1538	Origanum majorana	1134	Viola x wittrockiana	1384; 1562
Cinenaria maritima	1285	Ipomoea spp	1356-59	Papaver spp annual	1396-1405	Xeranthemum annuum	1740
Clarkia amoena	1302	Lagurus ovatus	1734	Papaver spp perennial	1872-77	Zinnia spp.	1456-75; 1597
Clarkia elegans	1271	Lathyrus odoratus	1020; 1436-43	Perilla frutescens	1169		
Cleome hasslerana	1274	Lathyrus latifolius	1885	Petunia x hybrida	1568-71		

ACCESSORIES

INOCULANTS

Legume inoculation introduces live nitrogen-fixing rhizobia bacteria into the soil at planting time. The bacteria enable the maturing legume to fix nitrogen from the air in the soil for future crops. The inoculants can be mixed dry with the seed or moistened and then mixed. Inoculation provides a very inexpensive way to ensure good nitrogen fixation by your green manure or cover crop.

2001,2 Garden Combination Available in two sizes; treats 8# or 50#. Use for peas, beans, limas, fava beans, hairy vetch and sweet peas.

2005 Alfalfa/Clover Treats 10#. Use for alfalfa, sweet clover, alsike, white, crimson, red, mammoth, ladino, and berseem clovers.

2008 Soybean Enough to treat 50# of soybeans.

SEEDLING SUPPLIES

2011 Cedar Seedling Boxes Made in Maine from native cedar. These 6x9x3" seed-starting boxes offer a durable reusable alternative to Kord Paks for starting small lots of seedlings. Package of 5 boxes comes with nails ready for easy assembly. New!

2014 Kord Paks Handy 6.75x5.25x2.75" flats are made of recycled material and breathe much like clay, allowing for healthy root development. 4 holes in each. 6 will nest in a 1020 tray.

2017 Jiffy Pots Peat pots eliminate transplant shock as they can be stuck in the ground without pulling plant from pots. This 3" size is good for tomatoes, brassicas & many flowers.

2020 Jiffy 7s Peat pellets expand when you add water. Can be used for transplanting seedlings or sowing seed directly into the expanded pellet. No need for filling pots. 7s consist of peat and a small amount of commercial 12-6-15 fertilizer(2#/yd^3). Package of 25.

2023 Wooden Pot Labels 5 x 5/8" untreated wooden sticks for labeling seedlings. Made in Maine. Pkg. of 50.

2024 Wooden Garden Stakes 12 x 1 1/8 x 1/8". Large enough to label rows in the garden. Untreated and made in Maine. Package of 25.

2027 Marking Pen Works great for writing on unpainted garden stakes. Writing will remain visible throughout the season. Black Marks-a-lot chisel point permanent marker.

2030-34 Plug Flats Available in 3 sizes: #38, #50 and #98. Also known as Pro Trays. Fit into standard 1020 trays to ease handling in the greenhouse. Made of lightweight black plastic with bottom drain holes.

# cells	width	depth
38	2.19"	2.31"
50	1.88"	2.31"
98	1.38"	1.50"

2037 Light Duty Plant Trays For starting seedlings indoors. Known as "1020" in the trade, these are actually 10.5x21x2.25" and hold at least 18 3" jiffy pots. Made of plastic. Have drain holes.

2040 Heavy Duty Plant Trays 11x22x2.75". These sturdy plastic 11x22x2.75" trays will last for years and are strong enough to hold 50 2" soil blocks without strain. They are good for windowsills because they have no drain holes.

2043 Cedar Plant Trays Maine-made from native cedar. 11x22x2.75" durable reuseable trays are a great alternative to plastic. Come with nails for easy assembly. New!

2046 Seed Tray Heater Measures 9x24" and operates at 24V through a plug-in converter. The mat provides a temperature of 95°F. Regulate temperature by raising or lowering the flat with thin wooden strips.

2049 Ladbrooke Soil Blocker Top quality product makes four 2" soil blocks at a time. Made in England by Michael Ladbrooke. There are many poor-quality, imitation products on the market. We're committed to selling only the Ladbrooke. This is our third season selling them and we have a good supply. Also, we can special order any of the Ladbrooke commercial blockers. Call Bill for price quotes or product information.

The soil block system is described in detail in The New Organic Grower by Eliot Coleman. It allows for easy transplanting and avoids root spiraling. One locally successful recipe for soil block mix is: Mix 2 buckets peat with 1/2 cup lime. Add 2 buckets sand, 2 more buckets peat and 3 cups magic (1 cup rock phosphate, 1 cup greensand, 1 cup bloodmeal) and mix. Add 1 bucket compost and 1 bucket soil and mix. Add water and start making blocks!

2050 Ladbrooke Mini-Blocker Makes 20 blocks at a time in a 3x4" area Use when space is limited or large numbers of transplants are needed. Mini-blocks are easier to warm to speed germination and can be directly transplanted or set into opening in 2" block to continue seedling growth.

2051 Ladbrooke Inserts These inserts replace the standard round tip in the 2" blocker with a square tip that is the same size as the blocks created by the Mini-blocker. This allows you to transfer the seedling to the bigger 2" block.

SEASON EXTENDERS

2054 Planters Paper 28"x50 ft. Black paper mulch made from recycled paper. Ink is carbon-based. We trialed this extensively in 1992. Responses ranged from "I'll use it again because it helped and I refuse to use plastic" to "It's junk; it doesn't degrade in the ground; it degrades when you take it out of the package." If you're fed up with throwing away black plastic, this is an alternative. Packed in paper bag.

2057 Embossed Black Plastic Mulch 4x50 ft. Use to eliminate weeds and to increase soil temperatures. Not very aesthetic but it gets the job done. 1.25 mil.

2059 Embossed Black Plastic Mulch 4x500 ft. *Pickup customers only. No UPS.*

2062 IRT Mulch 3x50 ft. A green translucent mulch that allows greater soil warming than black plastic while partially suppressing weeds. Tested successfully at the University of New Hampshire. According to UNH, "IRT should offer adequate weed control when average maximum daytime temperatures exceed 70° during the first 4-6 weeks after transplanting." They recommend laying the mulch ASAP after tilling to delay germination and growth of weeds. 1.25 mil.

2063 IRT Mulch 3x250 ft. *Pickup only. No UPS.*

2066,67 Reemay 67" wide spun-bonded polyester from Dupont. Available in 2 sizes: 50 ft. and 250 ft. We gained two weeks on summer squash, cucumbers, melons, basil with its use. It admits light and water and can be laid lightly over plants without using hoops, or use hoops to avoid abrasion problems with brassicas, peppers, eggplant. Do not stretch taut. Can be reused depending on time exposed to the weather and care in handling. Increases soil temperatures and KEEPS INSECTS OUT. We also found it to be an effective scarecrow for young sweet corn seedlings! Truly spectacular results.

2069 Typar 62"x50 ft. Spun-bonded polypropylene is twice the weight of Reemay, giving it much greater durability. Yet still lets in light and water. Manufacturer claims it will last up to 4 years.

2072 Clear Slitted Plastic Row Cover 6x50 ft. This material is applied over wire hoops to form small tunnels, creating a greenhouse environment which promotes the growth of heat-loving plants (slitted to be self-venting on hot days). Can offer a few degrees of frost protection. Can be reused with care.

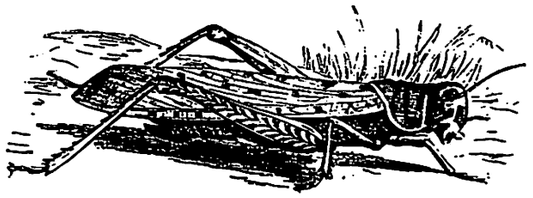
2073 Clear Slitted Plastic Row Cover 6x250 ft. *Available to pickup customers only. No UPS.* Also available in 1000' rolls. Call for quote.

2076 Galvanized Wire Hoops For building tunnels with reemay, slitted plastic or other row covers, 5 ft. between hoops. 10 gauge wire, 76" long. Bundle of 20.

2079,80 Landscape Fabric Available in 2 sizes, 3x25 ft. and 3x100 ft. Top-quality Weed-X brand landscape fabric is 3 layers thick to prevent weed growth in landscaped areas.

2083,84,86 Trellis Plus Available in 3 sizes: 5x30 ft., 5x50 ft. and 5x120 ft. The 7" reach-through mesh has a strand strength of 60 lb. and can be used for tomatoes, climbing beans, peas, cucumbers and luffas. The 30 ft. and 120 ft. sizes are New! and the 50 ft. size is being discontinued when we run out. We will sub a 30 ft. size if that happens.

2089 Walls o' Water Offered in 3-packs. Season extender for individual plants. Said to offer protection down to 16°F. Surrounds plant with plastic teepee 18" high, 18" across, holding 3 gal. water which absorbs heat during day and releases it at night to moderate temperature extremes. Very popular in 1992— almost 400 sold!



TOOLS

2092 Earthway Vegetable Seeder We've used this seeder for 4 seasons with excellent results. In one continuous operation the seeder opens the soil, spaces, plants and covers the seed, packs the soil, and marks the next row. Includes 6 seed plates: carrots, beans, corn, peas, radish, and beets. A real time-saver.

2094 Fertilizer Attachment Easily attaches to seeder for sidedressing plants. Fully adjustable to control application of all granulated fertilizers. New!

2096 Optional Seed Plates Use to make your seeder even more versatile. Package of five plates: 1) brassicas; 2) rutabaga, lettuce light, carrots light, turnips light; 3) cucumbers; 4) popcorn; 5) lima beans. New!

2099 Earthway Broadcast Spreader Used to spread seed or fertilizer evenly and accurately. This spreader has a canvas bag and shoulder strap, an oscillating shuttle to prevent clumping, and most importantly, an enclosed gear box to keep dirt out of the die-cast zinc gears. We think it is an improvement on the Cyclone spreader.

2101 Berthoud F2 Compression Sprayer Top quality sprayer from Berthoud USA (pronounced Bear-two). Handheld 1 qt. sprayer has pump on top. Useful for foliar feeding, misting seedlings, or misting veggies at market. Adjustable locking nozzle. Max. working pressure of 64 lb.

2102 Berthoud F300 Tank Sprayer A 2 gal. chemical-resistant poly tank with large funnel-shaped opening for easy filling. Super-efficient pump brings sprayer to pressure quickly and requires less pumping during spraying than most sprayers. Built-in pressure indicator tells when to stop pumping or releases pressure before opening lid. On/off lance has fully adjustable nozzle and in-line filter. Has two carrying straps so it can actually be used like a backpack sprayer although I didn't find this too comfortable.

2103 Berthoud C18 Backpack Sprayer We looked at many backpack sprayers before offering one. The C18's quality, features, and price make it our choice. Its 4.5 gallon heavy-duty poly tank is easily cleaned. An efficient pump develops working pressure of 45-50 PSI (max. pressure of 85 PSI) with half the effort required by most sprayers. The pumping lever can be fitted to either side and is adjustable for high or low pressure settings. Tank has a large fill opening with a removable strainer and lance has in-line filter. The sprayer is well balanced and designed with user comfort in mind. New!

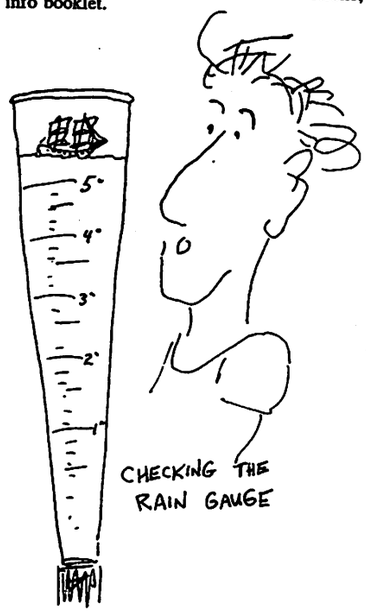
2104 Dual Sprayer Nozzle Allows treatment of two rows at a time or spraying the undersides of plants. Very handy if you're trying to cover a lot of area. New!

2105,6 Service Kits These inexpensive kits supply all the appropriate spare parts for field service of the F300 and C18 Berthoud sprayers. No tools required. New!

2110,11,12 Supergrip Tools These aluminum alloy high-tensile tools are durable and inexpensive. A trigger hook built into each handle makes them easy to grip. Trowel, transplanter (long narrow trowel), and 3-pronged cultivator.

2115 Sudbury Garden pH Test Kit An inexpensive method for approximating your soil's pH and determining amounts of limestone needed to redress imbalances. Includes instructions, materials for 8 tests.

2116 Sudbury Garden Soil Test Kit Contains reagents for approx. 8 tests each of soil pH, nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Contains instructions, test tubes, & info booklet.



2119 Tru-Chek Rain Gauge Accurate wedge shape measures 5" of rainfall at .1" intervals. Mount this durable gauge on a post or use its wire stand.

2122 Compost & Soil Thermometer Encased in metal with a pointed tip, it probes 13" into the compost or soil to monitor temperatures from 20° to 220°F accurately. Takes the guesswork out of when to plant thecorn, or whether your compost pile is hot enough to kill weed seeds and unwanted organisms.

2124 Taylor Max-Min Thermometer Record the high and low temperatures since the last setting. Especially useful for monitoring the greenhouse or for calculating degree days. Easy-to-read scale measures from -40° to 130°F. New!

2127 Rubber Bands 1# pkg. These are #64 size, .25x3.5", approx. 460 per lb. Useful for bunching broccoli, dried flowers, carrots, beets, scallions for market.

2130 Scare Eye Balloon Invented and widely used in Japan, this balloon has multi-colored stripes around a metallic eye. Successfully tested against some of Maine's toughest crows! If you've got too much corn to cover with Reemay, this is a good alternative. Protects a 15-20 ft. radius.

2133 Birdscare Flash Tape Silver and red metalized plastic tape is a cost-effective method to protect crops against bird damage. 7/16"x250'. Suspend tape in a loose spiral above the crop. Wind causes tape to flash and flicker resembling fire. Very effective against flocking birds and crows, less so against robins, sparrows and their ilk. Don't apply too early or birds may get accustomed to tape. New!

GARDENER CARE

2136 BugOff Bzzzzbzzzzbzzzz! Yes, I know it's January, and you don't want to think about bugs, but before you know it, you'll be hearing those high-pitched whines, feeling those penetrating probosci, and reaching for that 2 oz. plastic bottle of BugOff! Contains Citronella, Eucalyptus and Pennyroyal essential oils in a base of organic olive oil. From the Avena Botanical fairies.

2139 BugOff for Children and Pregnant Women Does not contain Pennyroyal oil. Contains Citronella, Eucalyptus, and Cajeput essential oils in base of organic olive oil. 2 oz. plastic bottle. From Avena Botanicals.

2142 Warming Liniment After a long, cool, windy day of spring planting, nothing pleases like a deeply warming and penetrating liniment. Does not burn the skin. Contains Arnica, Rue, Cayenne, the pure essential oils of Birch, Cinnamon and Peppermint; Beeswax and Self-Heal flower essence. 1 1/4 oz. glass jar. From Avena Botanicals.

2145 Fairy Flower Formula Puts a spring in your step and a sparkle in your eyes! Avena's special formula includes fresh extracts of Lady's Mantle, Lemon Balm, Sacred Basil, Borage, Lavender, Comfrey, Heartsease Pansy, and Bee Balm; Cosmos, Calendula and Milkweed flower essences. Take 2-4 drops under your tongue whenever you want to reconnect with the beauty and magic of nature. 1 oz. bottle.

2146 Fairy Flower Face Cream Avena's recipe to soothe, soften and moisturize your skin after it has been buffeted by wind and weather. Contains Comfrey, Calendula, Heartsease Pansy, Linden flowers and Mugwort leaves and flowers in a base of Apricot kernel, Coconut and Almond oils, Vitamin E oil, pure essential oil of Lavender, Rose water and Beeswax. 2 oz. glass jar. New!

2148 Heal-All Salve After your hands have been roughened by a day's grubbing in the soil, they need an appointment with an ointment! Soothe them with this salve from Avena Botanicals made with Alfalfa, Basil, Borage, Calendula flowers, Comfrey root and leaves, Plantain, Red Clover blossoms and Self-Heal flower essence. 1 oz. tin.

2149 Spring Tonic Eating dandelion greens in the spring was once a New England tradition. Avena's Spring Tonic contains Dandelion root and leaves, Yellow Dock root and leaves, Burdock root and Nettle leaves. As the days grow longer, those first parsnips, scallions and sorrel leaves and a bit of Spring Tonic can help wake gardeners from their long winter torpor. 1 oz bottle. New!

2150 Extra Echinacea Tincture of *Echinacea angustifolia* roots and *Echinacea purpurea* roots, leaves, flowers and seeds, from Avena. 1 oz bottle. New!

2151,52 Fedco Seeds T-Shirts We've brought back our original design, "Fedco Seeds, Co-op Seed Packers" with our logo for our special 15th anniversary edition T-shirt. These will become valuable collectors items long before we celebrate our 100th birthday in November, 2078! T-shirts come in short-sleeved and long-sleeved natural unbleached cotton. Screened by Liberty Graphics of Liberty, Me. Sizes are medium 38-40; large 42-44; and extra-large 46-48. All shrink slightly when washed.

2154 Pigskin Womanswork Glove The original pigskin unlined glove from Womanswork. Designed and sized for women's hands. Small (6.5-7"), medium (7.5-8"), large (8.5-9"). Measure around knuckles, not including thumb.

2157 Pigskin/Cowhide Womanswork Glove Pigskin back gives flexibility and split cowhide palm gives durability to this heavier-duty Womanswork glove. Same sizing as all-pigskin glove.

2160 Thinsulate Lined Womanswork Glove Pigskin back with cowhide palm. Great for cool weather work: digging parsnips, hauling wood, etc. These fit slightly more snugly than regular Womanswork gloves. New!

SUPPLIES FOR ORGANIC GROWERS

These products comply with the standards of the MOFGA Certification Committee. Growers outside Maine should check their own state's standards. Most of the products offered in this section can be special ordered in large quantities. Write or call for quotes. *40#, 50# and 40qt. bags are available to pickup customers only. We will ship smaller sizes.*

2204 Alfalfa Meal (5-1-2) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. A good alternative to blood meal as a nitrogen source. Contains no animal products. Apply at 2-3#/100 sq. ft. or 800#/acre. New!

2207 Azomite Available in 5# and 40# sizes. A very finely ground volcanic mineral. Azomite (A to Z of Minerals and Trace Elements) has over 67 known beneficial minerals and trace elements in a silica base. Has been studied and used extensively in the poultry industry to improve health and vigor of birds. Use as a topdressing at 250-500#/acre, in potting mixes and compost at a rate of 1%, as foliar feed at 1 teaspoon/gallon, and as a livestock feed additive at 1-2% of ration. 40# size is New!

2210 Blood Meal (12-0-0) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Has the fastest release time of any natural organic nitrogen source. As a side dressing, apply at 3/4 #/100 row ft. 3 wks after transplanting or 4 wks after seeding, or till into the soil at 3-5#/100 sq. ft. Also acts as a temporary deer repellant.

2213 Bone Meal (4-12-0 plus calcium) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Steamed, ground bones. Most readily available phosphorus and calcium source for gardens, greenhouses and flower bulbs. Use 1-2#/100 sq ft.

2216 Greensand (0-1-7, 3% Mg, 20% Fe) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. An organic source of potassium from 70-80 million-year-old marine deposits. Contains marine potash plus silica, iron oxide, magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid and as many as 30 other trace minerals. Loosens clay soils and promotes slow release of potassium. Apply at 2-5#/100 sq. ft. or 500-2,000#/acre depending on soil test.

2219 Kelp Meal Soil Conditioner Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Dried and ground seaweed. Mix into the soil at the rate of 1#/100 sq. feet or 300-600#/acre. Contains trace minerals, enzymes & amino acids. Brassicas respond well to it. Feed grade; use at 1-2% of ration.

2222 Kompost I (1-5-2, 5% calcium) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. An excellent fertilizer and soil conditioner at 5-10#/100 sq. ft. Also used for mixing with peat for potting mix. This is top quality compost. *Note: Cannot be used for direct application by certified MOFGA growers, but can be used as an ingredient for potting mix.*

2225 Komplete Potting Mix (.2-1-.4, 1% Ca) Available in 10 qt. (approx. 10#) and 40 qt. (approx. 40#) sizes. A combination of humus-type peat and Kompost I. Ready-to-use, uncompressed & moist, it is easy to handle, start seeds in, and keep moist. Screened at 1/2". Some applications may need lightening materials. Slightly acidic.

2228 Komplete Light Potting Mix Available in 10 qt. (approx. 9#) and 40 qt. (approx. 36#) sizes. Living Acres creates a lighter potting mix by using sphagnum peat instead of humus peat and adding some perlite. Same 20% Kompost 1 content as regular Komplete. Use if you want a more airy mix with less tendency to crust over. New!

2231 Necessary Organic Fertilizer (4-5-4) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Replaces Sustane for all-purpose fertilizing needs. Slow-release feeding action helps plants or lawns throughout the growing season. Poultry compost base. Apply at 3-5#/100 row ft., 30#/1000 sq. ft. or 300-400#/acre for grain production. New!

2234 Rock Phosphate (30% total phosphate, 3% available P_2O_5) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. We switched to rock phosphate because it has much more total phosphate (30% vs. 16%) than colloidal and is easier to work with because it is not quite so dusty. The price has increased but the rock is a much better value. Phosphate from mineral sources breaks down and becomes available slowly. Get the best availability by creating a well-balanced microbiologically active soil. Apply quadrenially at 5#/100 sq. ft. or 1000-2000#/acre depending on soil test. New!

Also available in truckload quantities. No discounts apply. Call Bill Getty at 426-9005 before Feb. 5 to arrange a bulk order. Prices are net, for delivery to central Maine and may slightly vary with your location.

1/4 truck bagged (5.5 tons)	$1150
1/2 truck bagged (11 tons)	$2100
Full truck bagged (22 tons)	$3950
Full truck loose (25 tons)	$2650

2237 Sul-Po-Mag (0-0-22, 11% Mg, 22% S) Available in 5# and 50# sizes. Generally used on soils deficient in magnesium and potassium but rich in calcium. Apply 1/2 to 1#/100 sq. feet, 200-500#/acre depending on soil test.

2240 Worm Castings Available in 3# and 25# sizes. Slow-dried, odorless, granular worm castings provide a fast-acting, gentle soil conditioner and plant food. Said to reduce transplant shock. Use sparingly as compost supplement: A little goes a long way. Prices reduced thanks to the determination of Mark Fulford who imported 1/2 a semi of worm castings to Maine! 25# size is New!

2243 Bioactivator Available in 1/2# and 2# sizes. We're sticking with this compost activator because it's more effective than many similar new products. Guaranteed to have over 1 billion beneficial microbes per gram, it drastically speeds up the composting process. Use at 1/2# per ton of material or 2-10#/acre in green manure plowdowns. Instructions included. Available in quantities up to 50#. Write or call for prices.

2249 Foliafish Fertilizer (12-0-1) Available in 4 oz. and 4# sizes. 4 oz. can makes 15 gallons of sprayable fish emulsion. Use 1 Tbsp. per gallon of water or 4#/acre. Mix as much as you need and store the rest. Stimulates vigorous plant growth with sprayable nitrogen. 4# size is New!

2252 Sea Crop Available in 1 pint and 1 gallon sizes. Produced from a blend of marine plants. Provides nitrogen compounds and trace minerals. Can be applied to seed, root or leaf. Said to reduce transplant shock and make plants more frost resistant. 1 pint makes up to 32 gallons of spray, 1 gallon makes up to 256 gallons depending on application. 5 gallon pails available special order for $60 (no discounts).

2255 Sea Mix (3-2-2) Available in 1 pint and 1 gallon sizes. Sea Mix is a blend of plant foods from the ocean. Combines the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium of ocean fish emulsion with trace minerals & amino acids of liquid seaweed. To be used as a foliar feed. Dilute at rate of 3 Tbsp. per gallon of water. Contains a wetting agent to ensure leaf penetration. For best results spray plants in forenoon at critical stages in growth cycle. 5 gallon pails available special order for $63 (no discounts).

2258 Wettable Sea Crop Powder 10.7 oz. makes 1 gal. of Sea Crop liquid. To reconstitute: Fill pint jar half full of hot or warm water. Add 3 Tbsp. powder. Cover tightly and shake vigorously. Fill jar with water and shake again. This pint of full strength Sea Crop should now be mixed at 3 tsp/gal for transplanting, root treatment or seed treatment.

2261 Diatomaceous Earth Available in 1# and 4# sizes. Fine powder of microscopic diatom shells is used to control soft-bodied insects. Also used as livestock feed additive at 1-2% of feed mixture. Avoid inhalation. 1# size is New!

2264 Dipel Wettable Powder Available in 4 oz. and 1# sizes. Toxic proteins (endotoxins) produced by *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. kurstaki are the active ingredient in Dipel. Leaf-eating caterpillars ingest the endotoxin which dissolves their intestinal wall and paralyzes their digestive system. They stop feeding soon after ingestion and die within 2-3 days. Effective use requires uniform coverage of the plant's surface. 4 oz. size is garden strength, approx 4,300 I.U. per mg. 1# size is commercial strength, approx 32,000 I.U. per mg.

2267 Dipel Liquid Available in 8 oz. and 1 qt. sizes. Easy-to-mix liquid concentrate covers 1 acre/qt. 8,800 I.U. per mg.

2270 Foil Replaces M-One. Available in 2.5 gal. size only. Foil is the only non-genetically engineered *B t* available for potato beetle control. 10% active ingredient. Tested in Maine with good results in 1992. Store in a cool place; has no expiration date. New!

2273 Insecticidal Soap Available in 8 oz. and 32 oz. sizes. The specific pest-controlling fatty acids in this product are isolated from a plant- and animal-based soap. Compatible with other controls and foliar sprays, this biodegradable contact insecticide effectively controls mites, aphids, earwigs, fungus gnats, lace bugs, leafhoppers, mealybugs, scales, thrips and whiteflies. Mix 3-5 oz. with 1 gal. water.

2279 Spray Enhancer Available in 8 oz. and 32 oz. sizes. Versatile all-natural wetting agent. Use to improve spray effectiveness and keep spray nozzles clean. 8 oz. bottle treats 96-192 gallons of spray. 32 oz. size is New!

2282 Micronized Sulfur 1#. Sulfur is not water soluble; the smaller the particle the better it stays in suspension. These particles are less than five microns. To apply, thoroughly mix powder with water and constantly keep the mix agitated. Used to control scab, powdery mildew and leafspot.

Book descriptions by CR Lawn and Nikos Kavanya

BOOKS

2302 Botany for All Ages by Jorie Hunken and the New England Wild Flower Society, 157 pages, softcover. Ideas for over 100 activities designed as environmental education projects for kids. Clearly the author has a profound understanding of kids. The projects show great imagination, such as making rain meters from haircap mosses, whistles from acorn caps ("kids become very fond of this loud noise, so don't introduce the skill unless you are willing to put up with the racket."), bouncing cranberries and searching for hitchhiking seeds.

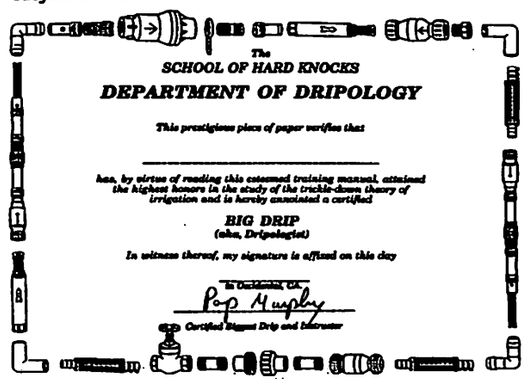
2305 Buffalo Bird Woman's Garden as told to Gilbert L. Wilson, 129 pages, softcover. "Besides our squashes, we also gathered squash blossoms, three to five basketfuls at a picking; and they were a recognized part of our squash harvest...These blossoms we picked in the early morning when they were fresh, but not if rain had fallen in the night...In my father's family we always put away one sack full of dried squash blossoms for winter." Buffalo Bird Woman (1839-191?), an expert gardener of the Hidatsa tribe, lived in Like-A-Fishhook village along the Knife River in present-day North Dakota.

2308 Climate in Crisis: The Greenhouse Effect and What We Can Do by Albert K. Bates, 230 pages, softcover. Peas and broccoli no longer viable crops in Maine? Replaced by tropical melons, globe artichokes and peanuts? Don't laugh. Seven of the ten warmest years on record have occurred since 1980. The 20th century was one degree warmer than the 19th century. That may not seem like much, but if current trends continue, the Earth may be 9°F warmer in the year 2100 than it is now! Bates outlines the overwhelming evidence for global warming, its profound implications for our climate and way of life, and offers 21 ways to slow or alter the trend from assisting small family farms to taxing military spending. Thought-provoking without being overly technical. New!

2311 Coloring Fun with Insects by the Entomological Society of America. 46 drawings of common insects for coloring, with non-pejorative information about each insect's natural history. Gives elementary-age kids a chance to have fun while learning some basic entomology, and raises everyone's consciousness about insects. Our best-selling book over the past 6 years, with over 600 copies sold.

2314 Dried, Cut and Edible Flowers for Pleasure, Food and Income by Louisa Lenz, softcover, 62 pages. Did you know that late morning is the best time to harvest cutflowers? That you should always cut stems on a slant? That sweet pea flowers are toxic and should not be eaten? This "working paper" is loaded with useful information, often in detailed charts such as the one on edible flowers which covers more than 80 kinds. Lenz, one of John Jeavons' pupils, provides the biointensive orientation for flowers that Jeavons gives for vegetables.

2317 Drip Irrigation for Every Landscape and all Climates by Robert Kourik, 118 pages, softcover. Trickle-down engineering that works! As a farmer who has a lot of tubing hooked up, even I learned a few new tricks. Those new to the topic will find Kourik's step-by-step trip through the ins and outs (quite literally) of tubing to be clear and accessible. Appendices of flow and percolation rates will be useful to both the tubing neophyte and initiate. Kourik's sense of humor, best revealed in his remarkable glossary, is an unexpected bonus. So is his imaginative bibliography, where he purports to be able to put you in touch with the essence of water. And you thought dripology was a dry subject! New!


The
SCHOOL OF HARD KNOCKS
DEPARTMENT OF DRIPOLOGY
This prestigious piece of paper verifies that
has, by virtue of reading this esteemed training manual, attained the highest honors in the study of the trickle-down theory of irrigation and is hereby annointed a certified
BIG DRIP
(also, Dripologist)
In witness thereof, my signature is affixed on this day
Pop Murphy

2320 Farms of Tomorrow: Community Supported Farms, Farm Supported Communities by Trauger Groh and Steven McFadden, 169 pages, softcover. Written by a biodynamic farmer and a journalist, the opening essays on the future of farming address food quality, world quality and quality of spirit. Brief encapsulations of 5 different CSAs, a section on tax-supported farms and numerous appendices with related documents and resources follow. Presents a fairly comprehensive overview of this hot new topic designed to spark further thinking, whether you're on the farming or consuming end of food production.

2323 First the Seed: The Political Economy of Plant Biotechnology by Jack Ralph Kloppenburg Jr., 349 pages, softcover. Shattering has gotten all the reviews but First the Seed is *the* book if you want to know how the seed trade

really works and how it influences our agricultural system. How has the seed become a commodity? What brought about the great hybridizing revolution? What are the implications of the coming genetically engineered varieties? It's all here: a rich theoretical Marxist framework, balanced by superb historical analysis, and backed by documented factual detail. Not easy reading, but well worth the effort. New!

2326 Flowers for Sale by Lee Sturdivant, 197 pages, softcover. Sturdivant's unpretentious prose on getting started, marketing, harvesting, conditioning and arranging can help make your budding ideas bloom. She takes you for a tour of flower farming operations in three states to share a diversity of successful techniques and concludes with her own choices of favored varieties. Since the book was just published, you can take details such as money quotes at face value. New!

2329 Flowers that Last Forever by Betty E.M. Jacobs, 202 pages, softcover. The first third is a compendium of 31 of the most commonly used everlastings including their propagation, proper harvesting and drying. The middle third details drying and preserving methods (including microwaving and pressing). The final section is a potpourri of techniques and ideas for using what has been dried. Although basic in format and perfect for a beginner, the book also includes some intriguing tidbits that might tempt those already involved with everlastings.

2332 The New Organic Grower's Four-Season Harvest by Eliot Coleman, 206 pages, softcover. Four-Season Harvest is destined to become another gardening classic by Coleman, doing for home gardeners what his New Organic Grower is doing for commercial growers. If, instead of stale California iceberg lettuce and Mexican hothouse tomatoes, you'd prefer your February salad to be made from fresh mâche, claytonia and arugula, Coleman tells you how to do it. Key to his system is extending the harvest season by succession planting and crop protection, using low-tech homemade devices such as cold frames and tunnels. His prose is practical, yet lyrical: "Do you want return on investment? One tomato seed, yielding at least 1000 to 1 in four months, makes even the highest fliers seem paltry. Are you fascinated by design and miniaturization? The finest computer is but a crude makeshift device beside a tomato seed..." New!

2335 The Garden Seed Inventory, Third Ed. by the Seed Savers' Exchange, 504 pages, softcover. This snapshot of the seed trade in 1991 shows the industry in a continued state of flux. 95 of the 230 companies listed in 1984's first edition have disappeared, replaced by 88 new seed houses. Here is a complete listing of the almost 6,000 different non-hybrid vegetable varieties available through 223 companies, accompanied by graphs illustrating trends in gains and losses of diversity for each crop. An invaluable reference for seed savers, aficionadoes, searchers for uncommon heirlooms and seed companies like us. New!

2338 Heirlooms and Genetics: 100 Years of Seeds by Lyman N. White, 144 pages, clothbound. I just couldn't put this fascinating book down, even in the wee hours of the night. The author went to work for D.M.Ferry & Co. (predecessor to Ferry-Morse) in 1929 and has remained close to the seed business since. He presents the simplest, most readable explanation of plant genetics that I have yet found. If you want to know the history of many of the varieties we list, you'll find it in this little volume.

2341 Hort Ideas Published monthly by Greg and Pat Williams. An invaluable newsletter full of intriguing summaries of the latest research on a wide variety of horticultural topics including trees, shrubs, vegetables, flowers and horticultural products and accessories. We discovered many of the books in this section through reading reviews in Hort Ideas.

2344 How To Grow More Vegetables than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land than You Can Imagine, 4th ed., by John Jeavons, softcover. The bible of the French intensive/biodynamic method of cultivation. Covers techniques used in this method such as double digging. Condenses valuable information in excellent charts.

2347 Identifying Diseases of Vegetables by A.A. McNab, A.F. Sherf, and K.K. Springer, 62 pages softcover, University of Pennsylvania. Excellent photographs facilitate accurate disease identification. Includes all the popular vegetables and all the common diseases which affect them.

2350 The Kimberton Hills Agricultural Calendar Kimberton Hills Publications, 16th edition of the biodynamic calendar includes inspirational and philosophical essays, lunar and astronomical charts correlated with planting data, and a striking map of the constellations. "A guide for understanding the influence of cosmic rhythms in farming and gardening." This year's theme is the renewal of culture in agriculture.

2353 The Last Farmer by Howard Kohn, 270 pages, hardcover. Kohn, a former senior editor of *Rolling Stone*, has written a haunting lyrical elegy to the passing of the farm culture from heartland America. His story will resonate with any of us who have had to struggle to reconcile our own values with those of our fathers. It is all about bonding to the land, true family values, dislocation and change, and it goes right to the center of the bullseye. New!

2356 Lilies of the Hearth: The Historical Relationship between Women and Plants by Jennifer Bennett, 191 pages, softcover. Harrowsmith gardening editor Bennett travels "the sweetly scented, dangerous romantic path women share with plants." Now the ancient fertility goddess, now the crone of herbal lore, now the Victorian botany student, delicate, passive and beautiful; now the tender of seed, plants and roots, the earthy keeper of homestead and hearth; now the maypole dancer and celebrant of Flora, Roman goddess of flowers...the intertwining of women's many complex roles throughout history are herein examined and celebrated. New!

2359 Llewellyn's 1993 Lunar Organic Gardener ed. by Terry Buske, 232 pages, softcover. A new almanac by the creators of The Moon Sign Book. Valuable for its tables which facilitate planting by the moon. Also features a series of articles by contributing experts including a good treatment of poultry by Jack Kittredge of Mass. NOFA, and other essays on natural lawn care, companion planting with herbs, sonic bloom, edible garden weeds and more. New!

2362 Making a White Garden by Joan Clifton, 112 pages, hardcover. As the moon waxes toward full each May, I have the incomparable pleasure of gazing through my screened-in porch at a nearby luminescent white bulb garden planted a few autumns ago. Although neither formal nor elaborate, it is quite beautiful at certain special times. This lavishly illustrated book can provide you with the inspiration and the specifics to create a white garden for any season, whether a walled garden, a water garden, a city garden, a window box or an herbaceous border. Reasonably priced because it has been remaindered. New!

2365 The New Organic Grower by Eliot Coleman, 269 pages, softcover. Although I could never be as organized, systematic, logical and disciplined, I've always admired Eliot Coleman, and his mentors Helen and Scott Nearing. Coleman crafted this book out of his 2 decades of experimentation. A must if you are now, ever have been, or ever wish to be a market grower. The chapters on crop rotation and green manures alone are worth the price.

2368 The New Seed Starters Handbook by Nancy Bubel, 385 pages, softcover. Revised edition of a gardening classic by a 30-year gardening veteran. If you start your own seeds indoors, you'll find many practical suggestions. Includes new sections on raising garden flowers, wildflowers, and trees and shrubs from seed.

2371 Park's Success with Herbs by Gertrude Foster and Rosemary Loudon, 192 pages, hardcover. Recommended by several growers as the best book on herbs, and one that has stood the test of time. Covers seed starting, garden culture, harvesting and preserving. Over 350 color photographs show each herb at the seedling and mature stages.

2374 Peterson's Field Guide to Medicinal Plants by Steven Foster and James Duke, 368 pages, softcover. Includes 500 of the more medicinal plant species of the eastern U.S., documenting past, present and potential future uses. Each is illustrated with a line drawing, and many with color photographs. The use of medicinal plants has not vanished from the pharmacopeia: One in four prescription drugs contains an ingredient derived from a flowering plant.

2377 Seed to Seed by Suzanne Ashworth, 240 pages, softcover. The Seed Savers Exchange has periodically published updated seed saving guides, the latest in their 1989 Summer Edition. Now comes an excellent full-length book on seed saving techniques for the home gardener. Folks familiar with his work in the Seed Savers guides can look forward to more spectacular photographs by David Cavagnaro in Ashworth's book. Many of these shots were taken at the SSE's lovely gardens at Heritage Farm. This is the book our own seed growers use.

2380 Shepherd's Purse: Organic Pest Control Handbook by PEST Publications, 52 pages, softcover. A good handbook for home gardeners, with large color drawings of common insect pests, summaries of their life cycles, and available organic controls. Has a good index of suppliers of beneficial insects, "organic" and microbial products.

2383 Successful Small-Scale Farming: An Organic Approach by Karl Schwenke, 134 pages, softcover. Here is a good basic treatise for the small farmer. With straightforward pictures and uncluttered prose, Schwenke gets right to the essentials. As a woman farmer who is more marketer than mechanic, I really appreciated the chapter on farm machinery for its good detailed drawings and explanations of each piece of equipment's form and function. No folderol or high tech, just advice that's as old-fashioned as the plow—and just as useful. Appendix has many handy charts. New!

2386 Sunflower Houses by Sharon Lovejoy, 144 pages, hardcover. A charming well-illustrated little gem of a book full of poetry, inspiration, ideas and memories of the many, many ways to interact with the natural world. Based on the childhood reminiscences of adults, it taps into that magical way of being in nature that looks at everything afresh: flower clock gardens, poppy maidens, apple tree gazebos and, of course, sunflower houses. Although meant to be shared with a child, it will also awaken the hidden child in every adult. This is not a formula "garden projects" book; it is instead a wholehearted embrace of beauty and joy. New!

2390 Women and Herbs: Remembering Our Roots by Deb Soule, about 100 pages, softcover. Deb Soule's long-awaited first book has taken longer than she anticipated. Publication date is now expected to be late spring, 1993. We apologize to those who ordered this book two years ago and ask for your continued patience. We think it will be well worth the wait. We expect to offer the book again in our 1994 catalog.

FEDCO SEEDS

Co-op Seed Packers

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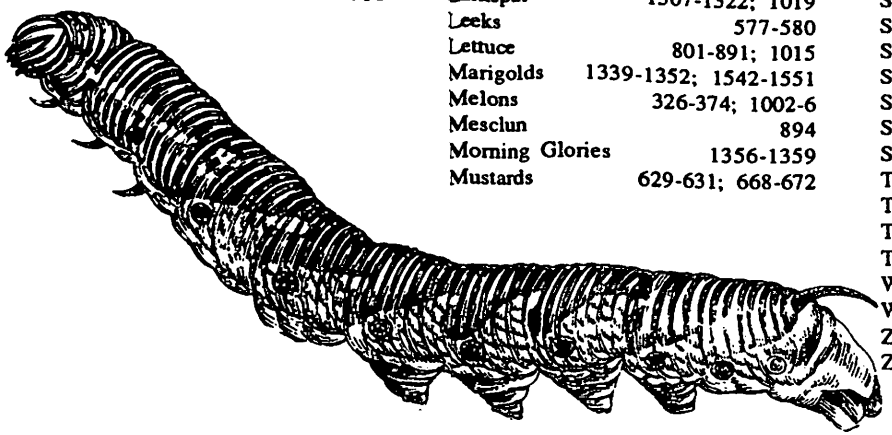

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